

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXI. NO. 73.

HONOLULU, H. I.: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1896.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1793.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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Some one has discovered that there are 682,191 Mullers in Germany; that is, one German in seventy-three is called by that name.

ALL DEMOCRATS,

ALL FOR GOLD.

Indianapolis Convention Will

Name National Ticket,

AND BRYAN KEEPS ON TALKING

Silver Candidate Has Reached Ohio—McKinley

Receives Delegations at His Home—Vermon's Republican Majority the Largest for Years—Cockran Supposed to be for McKinley.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 2.—Forty-one

States and three Territories, represented by 824 delegates, met today in Tomlinson Hall as the climax of a six-weeks campaign to repudiate the action of the Chicago Convention and put forth a declaration of principles and name a Presidential ticket. Senator Palmer, who called the body to order, termed it the first convention of the National Democratic party, while others referred to it as the Democracy which held its last convention in 1892.

Admission to the hall was confined strictly to ticket-holders. As a result, many people were denied admittance. Inside, every seat in the space reserved on the floor for delegates and alternates was taken, and the galleries, except on the upper balconies in the rear of the hall, where the band was located, were comfortably well filled. The chairs in the rear of the platform reserved for the distinguished guests were nearly all occupied. The decorations were lavish. There was a profusion of flags and bunting, trailing smilax, Spanish moss and potted flowers, but the most noticeable feature was the prevalence of gilt, symbolic of the spirit of the convention. Gold wreaths were everywhere in the decorations, and half the delegates wore sprays of golden-rod in their lapels of their coats. There was an unusually large number of ladies in the galleries.

The delegates themselves were an imposing body of men. Among them were many who have for years been prominent in national affairs and the councils of the Democratic party. Not a few were delegates to the Chicago convention, including several chairmen of delegations, who returned here in the same capacity, except that whereas they were hissed there for declining to participate in the proceedings, their appearance here was the signal for outbursts of enthusiasm.

There was plenty of enthusiasm, and demonstrations were numerous. Every reference to Mr. Cleveland was the signal of a scene, during which men cheered and waved whatever they could get their hands on. Miniature flags found their way out of mysterious recesses and were waved on every occasion. The convention held two sessions, but got no further than effecting the permanent organization. Ex-Governor Flower, the temporary chairman, and Senator Caffery, the permanent chairman, both delivered addresses, and Dr. Everett of Massachusetts and John P. Irish, the Pacific Coast orator, voiced the spirit of the convention during intermissions in the proceedings. There was not a jar or hitch anywhere. The temper of the delegates was displayed in the vigorous fashion with which the denunciation of the Chicago platform and its candidates were received.

Governor Flower referred to Bryan as an "ambitious, unsteady and unsafe man," and a "demagogue and a word juggler," with "a revolutionary mob behind him," and the rafters rang with applause.

Perhaps the most important action taken by the convention was the adoption of a recommendation to make the organization permanent and to empower the National Committee appointed to call future conventions. This indicates a contest four years from now over the regularity of the two organizations, and may prove far-reaching in its effects. The platform will be adopted and the candidates nominated tomorrow. Tonight a great mass-meeting was held.

An unusual feature is the entire absence of any aggressive competition for the nomination. The trend of sentiment favors Bragg and Buckner, but there is a strong undercurrent for Vilas.

VERMONT'S MAJORITY.

It Far Exceeds Fondlest Hopes of Republicans.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 2.—B B Smalley, a member of the Democratic National Committee for Vermont, who has in previous Presidential campaigns been an active worker at national headquarters, says the figures look more like a Republican caucus than an election. He starts for Europe tomorrow to remain until after the Presidential election.

The estimate of 40,000 plurality as the measure of Vermont's Republican victory bids fair to be realized by the official figures. Complete returns from 241 out of 247 counties and towns give 14,676 for Governor 53,824, Jackson, 14,676, Republican plurality, 39,418. The six towns to hear from will increase the plurality to more than 39,500.

The Republican vote is 5,302 larger than any ever before cast, and the Democratic vote is smaller than in any election since the close of the Rebellion. The Republican plurality is 10,000 larger than was ever given a candidate for Governor. There is a gain in the Republican plurality over the Presidential figures of 1892 of 11 per cent.

It is a noteworthy feature that with all the different political beliefs represented in the field this year the scattering vote, or all in opposition to the two leading parties is 594 less than in 1892. The Populist candidate for Governor polls less than 1000 votes and the Prohibition nominee probably less than 300.

WERE MCKINLEY EDITORS.

Big Delegation From West Virginia Visits Canton, Ohio.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 1.—The advent of autumn was noticeable in Canton by the arrival of a delegation of the Republican editors of West Virginia, 95 per cent of the Republican papers of the State being represented by their editors or owners in the delegation, and every man as well as woman and child who accompanied the delegation came to see Major McKinley.

The editors after dinner marched to the McKinley residence. The appearance of the Major was the signal for an outburst of applause. He was introduced by Hon. P. W. Morris, editor of the Ritchie Gazette and president of the Republican Press Association of West Virginia.

"Major McKinley's speech," said the Hon. A. B. White, secretary of the Republican committee of West Virginia, "will be of untold service to the Republicans of our State. It is a message freighted with information and wisdom. It will add to our strength in every community. It shows our people how great is their interest in protection and makes clear to them that their material prosperity depends upon the success of the Republican party. We are gaining ground every day in West Virginia, and we are working and fighting hard every day."

HOKE SMITH IS OUT.

He Has Finally Retired From Cleveland's Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Secretary Smith closed his administration of the Interior Department today and retired from the Cabinet. Today the Secretary devoted almost his entire time to taking leave of his associates and employees. When ex-Governor Francis will arrive from Missouri is not yet definitely known, though it will be before the end of the week. Secretary Smith will leave for Atlanta this evening or tomorrow night, leaving Assistant Secretary Reynolds in charge.

BRYAN'S VOICE LEFT ON THE ROAD

Still He Managed to Do a Little Talking.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 2.—The Bryan party left here this morning for Springfield. There were crowds at the train to see him off. On the train were the reception committees from Springfield and Kenton. A short stop was made at London for the nominee to shake hands with the crowd.

COCKRAN FOR MCKINLEY.

He Will Not Take Part in the Gold Convention.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Edward M. Shepard, leader of the Brooklyn gold standard Democrats, announced last night that Bourke Cockran would not preside at the Indianapolis Gold Standard Democratic Convention if requested. He said that Cockran believes that the election of McKinley is necessary, and that Cockran had so announced himself, and does not care to participate in the convention when he intended to vote for McKinley.

Mrs. Lease Will Aid Bryan.

RUSHVILLE, Ind., Aug. 30.—Mrs. Mary E. Lease of Kansas in an interview after her speech here said she had espoused socialism for the coming form of government, and will, after the campaign, begin a propaganda for socialist principles. She has abandoned all ideas of entering the ministry.

Mrs. Lease will stump the States of New York and Pennsylvania for Bryan. She says she proposes to take up her permanent residence on the Atlantic coast. She does not like Tom Watson, and says if he is patriotic and a gentleman he will withdraw from the vice presidential race. At present she

thinks him the greatest menace to Bryan's success.

Case of McKinley Fever.

KENTON, Ohio, Sept. 2.—Bryan said in his speech at Bellfontaine that the crowd seemed to be affected with yellow fever. Fully half of the people wore big yellow labels inscribed "McKinley Crab." Men and women wore them and waved them in front of the Democratic candidate. There were plenty of Bryan shouters in the crowd, however, and these cheered while the brass band they had engaged cheered in his honor.

Big Crowd at Kenton.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 2.—At Kenton Bryan addressed 6,000 citizens of that county. The address was made in the park of the little city and was well received. The crowd was mostly made up of farmers, who cheered the utterances of the nominee heartily.

DAME RUMOR GETS ANOTHER SLAP.

Those Willis Instructions Were Never Given.

DENIAL MADE AT WASHINGTON.

United States Consul General Mills Reports on Condition of Trade—Exports Nearly Double Those of Last Year—Good Portion of Sugar Sent Around the Horn to New York.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The dispatches from San Francisco yesterday to the effect that United States Minister Willis had been authorized to negotiate with President Dole of Hawaii for either annexation, a monarchical form of government with Princess Kaiulana at the head, or a United States protectorate for the Hawaiian Islands, find no credence in official circles in this city. It is regarded as extremely improbable that President Cleveland should desire to reopen the Hawaiian scandal under existing conditions; and it is thought to be even more improbable that President Dole would consider overtures from an unfriendly administration so near the end of its term, especially when there is no doubt that the Island Republic would receive much more generous treatment at the hands of the next administration, regardless of its personality. Nor is it thought that there is any likelihood of a further attempt of the Cleveland administration to "right the wrongs" of Liliuokalani, or to restore the monarchy under Kaiulana.

State Department officials disclaim all knowledge of any such negotiations as are indicated in the rumors from Honolulu. Acting Secretary Ade says he has never heard of any such negotiations, and intimates plainly that the Hawaiian story is very much overdrawn, if not altogether without foundation.

BUSINESS BEING DIVERTED.

Consul-General Mills Reports on Hawaiian Trade.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The diversion of Hawaiian trade from San Francisco to New York is commented on by Consul General Ellis Mills at Honolulu in a report to the State Department. He says the exports this year are almost double those of last year, reaching \$8,748,000 for the year, against \$4,949,900 last year. Most of this is in sugar, of which \$2,457,500 has been carried around Cape Horn direct to New York instead of going via San Francisco. One large shipment has gone round the Horn to Boston.

COLORED CADETS.

Navy Stirred Up Over Appointments to Academy at Annapolis.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—The Navy Department is stirred up over the prospect of two colored naval officers. It has just been learned that among the young men who have presented themselves at the naval academy, Annapolis, for physical examination next week are two very bright young colored men. One of them is from California, while the other represents a Chicago district. Nothing was known as to their color or antecedents until a day or two ago because each of them received the appointment from his Congressman, after having won his district competitive examination.

Several years ago a colored youth was appointed a cadet to Annapolis and the authorities of the academy compelled his white associates to treat him with every official courtesy. On one occasion a cadet from the South on being ordered to fence with the colored cadet threw down his foils and indignantly refused to cross swords with him. The white cadet was promptly dismissed. The colored cadet, however, at the examinations of 1876, when he was in the second year, was dropped. Since that time no colored men have been at the academy. The two candidates who will report next week are not likely, however, to fall at any of the mental examinations which they must undergo during their stay at the academy, because of the remarkable intelligence they displayed at the competitive examinations, where they won their appointment. If, therefore they are graduated, the young naval officers of four years hence may have to bunk with colored roommates.

ACTION OF SEATTLE BANKS.

They Will Discount Canadian Coin and Paper.

SEATTLE, Sept. 1.—The Seattle banks will retaliate on Canadian banks for discounting the money of the United States. The matter was discussed informally by the clearing house today, and tomorrow final action will be taken. The Canadians having been making a discount of 10 per cent on American money, and the proposed action of the local banks, which will undoubtedly be taken, will be a discount of 2 per cent on paper, while 50-cent pieces will be received for 40 cents, and 25-cent pieces for 20 cents. The banks will give ten days' notice to their customers of the new rule.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT STILL ILL

His Condition is Regarded as Precarious.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 31.—Cornelius Vanderbilt, although seeming to mend slowly, is in a precarious condition. His physicians today ordered that he should not be removed from Newport, and his wife has made arrangements to pass the coming winter at this resort.

MAY RECALL FAVA.

Italian Govt. Said to be Dissatisfied With Handling of Lynchings Cases.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—It is rumored in diplomatic circles in Washington tonight that Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassador to the United States, has been recalled by his Government. It is understood that the reason for this action is that the home Government is dissatisfied with the way in which Baron Fava handled the Italian lynching incidents of five years ago at New Orleans and those of more recent date at Haversville, La. It is said that the recall papers are now on the way to this city.

ANOTHER IDIOT LOOSE.

Capt. Frietsch Going Around the World in a Boat.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 1.—Capt. Adolf Frietsch, who crossed the Atlantic a year ago in the little cockleshell Nina, started at 3 o'clock this afternoon on a voyage around the world in his little sailboat the Schlitz Globe. He will sail down the lake to Chicago, pass through the drainage canal to the Mississippi river, down to the Gulf of Mexico, cross the Isthmus of Panama by rail and then sail to San Francisco. His voyage will consume four years. He goes alone.

The Old Red Lion Burned.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 31.—The historic Red Lion, of Stockbridge, the most popular hotel in the Berkshire hills, was burned today. Only the front wall, which dates from 1773, was left standing. The house had 189 guests, but no lives were lost. The loss is \$50,000.

The Roanoke in New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—The long overdue Roanoke was among the marine arrivals today. She is from Honolulu. Tugs have been searching for her for the past week. She brings the biggest cargo of sugar ever carried on the water.

Why Should He Talk?

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 1.—Mr. Bryan was shown the latest bulletin from Vermont giving the election returns, just before he retired. He declined to talk.

May Return to Armenia

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Miss Clara Barton who is in Liverpool has received such news of the massacre of Armenians in Constantinople that she abandoned her intention of sailing for America on the Servia today. If the troubles in Turkey continue she will return immediately to Armenia.

LI WAS GREETED BY GROVER.

Courtesies Exchanged With U. S.

Chief Executive.

SURROUNDED BY OFFICIAL GUARD

Many Influential Men Take Part in Viceroy's Entertainment—Mr. Cleveland Says "Aloha" and Then Goes Home—Li Hung Chang May Return via San Francisco.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Aug. 29.—In the magnificent white and gold ballroom, just off from the main hall of the mansion of William C. Whitney in Fifth Avenue, the President of the United States, at 11 o'clock today, formally received the respects of the Emperor of China through the medium of the great Chinese statesman, Li Hung Chang.

The Oriental Ambassador left the Waldorf Hotel at 10:40 o'clock, escorted by the Sixth United States Cavalry, and attended by his secretary and interpreter, Lo Fung Luh, and Secretary of State Richard Olney. In the next carriage was the Chinese Minister, Yang Yu, and his secretary, with General Ruger. The third vehicle contained the Viceroy's two sons and Colonel Davis. Commissioners of Chinese Customs J B Drew, with a staff officer, was in the last carriage.

Earl Li wore his famous yellow jacket and peacock feathers. The party reached the Whitney residence at 11 o'clock sharp, and Li Hung Chang was received by the President a few minutes later. Secretary Carlisle, Assistant Secretary of State W. W. Rockhill, General James Wilson, John Russell Young, John W. Foster, Private Secretary Thurber and William C. Whitney were the only others present at the reception, the character of which was changed at the last moment from a public to a private one. The representatives from the two press associations, who had been invited, were not permitted to be present.

The letter from the Emperor of China which Li Hung Chang presented to President Cleveland was a very elaborate affair, done in Chinese parchment and wrapped in a yellow silk covering, upon which was the Chinese dragon worked in red, blue, green and white. The parchment resembled a large music roll.

After Mr. Cleveland finished his remarks he introduced Secretaries Carlisle and Lamont, Attorney-General Harmon, Mr. Whitney and the other gentlemen present whom Li Hung Chang had not met. Ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster was cordially greeted by Li Hung Chang. The official interpreter, Lo Fung Luh, introduced the two sons of the Viceroy and the others who accompanied him to President Cleveland.

President Cleveland and Secretaries Olney, Carlisle and Lamont took luncheon with Mr. Whitney. Mr. Cleveland left on the yacht Sapphire for Gray Gables this afternoon. He was accompanied by Mr. Olney and Private Secretary Thurber.

MAY COME THIS WAY.

Efforts Made for Li to Visit San Francisco.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—About half an hour previous to the return of Li from the residence of Colonel Grant Lu Baw one of the Viceroy's suite, consented to talk with the "Examiner's" correspondent.

"Does the Viceroy intend to go West and pass through San Francisco?" was asked.

"Perhaps. They are doing a great deal out there to get him to stop over at that point. He has been informed that nearly 30,000 Chinese are living there and that it is the largest Chinese settlement in America. It is likely he will accede to their wishes."

Canadian Was Victor.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 1.—Today was the opening day of the regatta of the Northern Pacific Association of Amateur Oarsmen which attracted a large number of spectators. The chief event was the race between Dr. McDowell and Bob Johnson, the Canadian amateur champion which was won by the latter.

75 Cents a Month.

DR. LAUSCHNER ON THE ROENTGEN RAY

Lecture and Demonstration Before Prominent People.

NOTHING KNOWN OF NEW FORCE.

Outline of Discovery of "X-Ray"—Explanation of Apparatus Used in Generation. Many Kinds of Tubes in Use—Demonstration Showing Bones of the Fingers, Etc.

Some seventy-five invited guests gathered in the lecture room of Punalu on the Punalu College grounds last evening for the purpose of listening to a lecture and demonstration on the "X-Ray" by Dr. Lauschner, acting surgeon aboard the Australia. Dr. Lauschner being a graduate of the Berlin and Heidelberg universities and a pupil of a number of the leading scientific men of Germany coupled with the fact of the gentleman's reputation as a lecturer, called out nearly all of those who had been invited.

Before the lecture those who came in were shown plates of hands, legs and arms with the bones visible. One of these was the beautifully shaped hands of a lady with an engagement ring upon it. This caused more than one question to be asked during the evening. All the plates were made by Dr. Lauschner.

President Hosmer introduced the lecturer with a few appropriate remarks and Dr. Lauschner proceeded with his talk and demonstrations.

The Roentgen or "X-Ray" had created one of the greatest sensations ever made by discoveries in the realm of science.

Dr. Lauschner dwelt upon the importance of demonstration in lecturing on such topics as the one under discussion. He then explained the apparatus for photographing by means of the "X-Ray," saying that each one of the parts was nothing new but on the contrary, something that had been employed before in obtaining other results. There was first of all the all-important current. Then there was the induction coil and last but not least, the Crookes tubes. The last had been used by Prof. Crookes for a number of years, were taken up by Lenhart and lastly, were employed by Roentgen himself.

The discovery of the "X-Ray" was not merely accidental. Roentgen had experimented on the nature of the ray obtained from the cathode terminal for some time. Last year while experimenting with a piece of paper covered with a double salt he discovered what he found to be a new force. At that time he thought that since the force came from the cathode terminal it must be some modification of the cathode ray but he found he was mistaken. In the "X-Ray" the X represents a totally unknown quantity. No one knows what it is. No one knows anything of the nature of the ray. However, something is known of some of its products and effects. It will be some time before any one finds out what the rays are.

Scientists have hesitated in making assertions as to what the rays may be because if they do they will have to overthrow accepted theories that have been in existence for many years.

Dr. Lauschner then told of the great number of tubes that had been made since the "X-Ray" discovery. The one used by him was of English make and was standard. The connection of one of the terminals to the mirror of aluminum and the concentration of the rays at a point just before the platinum disc together with other points in the photograph of solid objects by means of the "X-Ray" were explained, after which the lights were turned out and the demonstration began.

Dr. Lauschner held up a "screen" made out of a thin film of some white substance in front of the tube containing the rays and then inserted his hand between the two, bringing it into direct contact with the screen. Immediately there were exposed to view the bones of the fingers and hand. This done a thick book was placed in the same position and directly behind it was put a small pocket-book containing two silver pieces. The metal bindings of the pocket-book together with the coins were plainly visible.

After all had seen these wonderful things, Dr. Lauschner made a few remarks bearing on the subject in hand and then closed.

Dr. Lauschner bears the distinction of being the first to lecture before a Honolulu audience on the subject of the "X-Ray," and he has the hearty thanks of all those present for a pleasant and instructive evening.

Among those present were Rev. C. M. Hyde and Mrs. Hyde, Dr. and Mrs. Day, Dr. and Mrs. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Brown, Auditor-General Laws and Mrs. Laws, Mrs. R. P. Myers, Mrs. Ashford, Misses Grace, Richards, Benner, Finkler, Mossman (2), Carrie Afong, Mrs. Emerson, Miner, Andrews, Sloggett, Herbert, Ryder, Professor Alexander, Rev. Hiram Bingham, Colonel Fisher, Captain Kidwell, F. A. Schaefer, E. Suhr, David Dayton, teachers of Punalu and Kamehameha and many other specially invited guests.

A CURE FOR BILIOUS COLIC.

RESORCE, Seveven Co., Ga.—I have been subject to attacks of bilious colic for several years. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the only cure. It acts like a charm. One dose of it gives relief when all other remedies fail.—G. D. Sharp. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

PERSONAL AND PECULIAR.

"On a trip through Logan county West Virginia, a few years ago, I sold a mountain, I sold a stock of goods for a country store," said Louis E. Rawlings, a Baltimore traveling salesman, at the Metropolitan. "He was very sanguine of success, and would have bought more than he did, had I encouraged him. It so happened that I did not make another trip through that section until a few days ago, and drove several miles out of my way to the same store. There were very few goods left in the place, and the merchant looked rather gloomy. After exchanging the usual salutations I said: 'Your stock is pretty low.' 'Yaas, 'You'll want some more goods, won't you?' 'Naw, 'Why not?' 'Ain't got no money to pay with. But that ain't the real reason. That ain't no one to sell 'em to.' 'The people all moved away?' 'Yaas.' 'How did that come?' 'Waal, I sol 'em goods an' kep' takin' mortgages, until I own the lan' clear to nex' std' on each side o' me. Goods all gone, people all gone, money all gone. I kain't sell the lan' an' hyar I be, plum 'lone.'—Washington Star

All records of the long-winded litigation appear to be broken by some German litigants. The story is as follows: On June 21, 1896, the peasant people of Burgsinn, a small Franco-German hamlet in Bavaria, brought suit at the Court of Speyer against the Barons Von Thuegan for the possession of a certain body of oak and beech land which they claimed as their own. For 300 years, generation after generation of these poor people have managed to scrape together enough money to carry on this suit against the powerful barons, and a final decree was rendered in their favor, which went into effect June 20, 1896, just 300 years after the suit was begun. The tract of land is valued at \$500,000. The inhabitants of Burgsinn had a big celebration on June 21; in commemoration of the tercentenary of their lawsuit.

The following notice was recently pasted by the vice-president of a large manufacturing firm in St. Louis: "Notice—To Our Employees: Upon short notice being given, you may receive equal to two dollars for one, in sums of even dollars due you on pay-day. For example, if your envelope shows, say, \$6 due, you may draw what equals \$12 in actual silver, as the Mexican dollar is intrinsically more valuable than the American dollar by about 4 per cent.; so, while you do not get quite two for one on the face of the coin, you actually get two for one in real silver. You can thus double up your weekly earnings. Any who wish to avail themselves of this offer will please sign their names below." None of the employees signed it.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Although the consensus of scientific opinion at the present time, tends to the belief that the X rays partake of the nature of ultra violet light, yet no less an authority than Nikola Tesla advances a diametrically opposed theory; namely, that the Roentgen rays are due to a molecular bombardment of material particles moving with very great velocity. Tesla bases his theory on many experiments, which to him appear crucial, exhibiting phenomena incapable of explanation on an ultra-violet light basis. He further states that he believes the material particles composing the bombardment stream are in some elementary condition not heretofore known, and that perhaps the ray may consist of streams of the ether of the physicist.

Noting the rumor that the Empress of Russia may try to have a decree issued by the Czar forbidding smoking by women, "The Sketch" says: However much the Tsaritsa may dislike the habit in her own sex, and however determined she may be not to have those who practice it about her person, she may be trusted, as the daughter of our much lamented Princess Alice, to have too much respect for the "liberty of the subject" to make herself responsible for any such despotic and ill-advised ordinance. Such interference with personal liberty would be resented—and not unnaturally so—even in Russia. In fact there is only one civilized country—the United States of America—where this kind of legislation is regarded as a matter of course.

The words "In God we trust" first appeared on an American coin in 1864, when it was stamped on the copper two-cent coin. This is said to have been the first use of the word God in any act of the United States Government. The sentence was introduced by James Pollock, an ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, who was Director of the Mint at that time. In 1866 the motto appeared on the double-eagle, eagle, half-eagle, silver dollar, half-dollar, and nickel five-cent piece, in place of the time-honored "E pluribus unum." The "trade dollar" of 1873 used both mottoes.

"At the bottom of the creed of Populism lies the incontrovertible maxim. Equal rights for all: special privileges to none." Mr. Bryan during his public life has systematically tested measures upon which he was called to vote by this maxim, tho' his ideas of giving it effect may materially differ from those of the Populists. As the foremost champion of the free coinage of silver, too, he was the natural and logical candidate of a party which has since its genesis put silver coinage in the very front of its declaration of principles.—The Journal (Dem.), New York

Just why religious bodies which have funds for carrying on their work should not invest them in office buildings, even those who object find difficulty in saying, if they concede the propriety of such a body managing its property in obedience to ordinary business principles.—New York Tribune.

Farewell to freckles on faces, arms and legs if the experience of a South American lady is verified. She says that some time ago, in the absence of

water, of which there was a great dearth at the time, she washed her face with some of the juice of watermelon. The result was so soothing that she repeatedly washed her face in this manner, and her astonishment was great, a few days later, on seeing that there was not a freckle left on her previously befreckled face.

There is nothing like going abroad for the news. A writer in the London Church Review says that it is a "regular custom in San Francisco churches, and in other hot parts of America, for people to get up and stretch themselves, and even take a turn outside, after the fashion of the theater, between the acts." The writer thinks that "if we (English) would adopt some of these sensible ways our churches might be generally filled, even in spite of the hot weather."

In order to mark the Hungarian millennial celebration, the University of Budapest has decided to honor six of the most distinguished Englishmen. The six whom it has chosen are Mr. Brice, Lord Kelvin, Sir Joseph Lister, Professor Max Muller, Professor Henry Sidgwick and Herbert Spencer.

Mrs. Ellis, of Sidney, Me., who will be a hundred years old next January, is in the full possession of her faculties. Some one asked her the other day if she intended to celebrate her centenary with a jubilee. "Jubilee?" she retorted. "Me have a jubilee? Why, bless you, I have a jubilee every day."

Americus Symmes, 85 years old, has just died at Louisville, Ky. He was a son of John Cleve Symmes, who was an Arctic explorer and maintained that the earth was hollow and that the entrance to the interior could be found at the poles. How times have changed since John died.

Many of the South Sea Islanders believe that paradise can be inherited only by persons of perfect physical form. Where this belief prevails a man will die rather than submit to amputation.

Queen Victoria owns a dress manufactured of spiders' webs. It was a present from the late Empress of Brazil.

Only 116 divorces have been granted in Canada during the last twenty years. graphy is taking a picture 500 feet under water.

Metropolitan Market KING STREET.

Choicest Meats From Finest Herds.

J. J. WALLER, Proprietor.

Families and Shipping Supplied

ON SHORT NOTICE AT THE

Lowest Market Prices

All Meats delivered from this market are Thoroughly Chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juiciness and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly killed meat.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. Original and Only Genuine. COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was a deliberate untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London report that it ACTS as a CHARM, on those generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria

Important Caution.—The Immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Inscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT.

33 Great Russell St. London, W. C.

FOR BEAUTIFUL HAIR Ayer's Hair Vigor

RESTORES COLOR, PROMOTES Luxuriant Growth,



Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Gold Medals at the World's Great Expositions.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name "Ayer" is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY Limited.



What Is PURIFINE?

It is the new disinfectant which has superseded all other disinfectants, being a scientific compound, having no odor, yet possessing the qualities of a powerful disinfectant.

The automatic distributor should be placed in every house in Honolulu where odors and germs of disease exist. They are placed free of charge, taken care of and kept working day and night for \$1.00 per month. It's an innovation, but on scientific principles, and appeals to everyone of common sense. The idea is this: The distributor drops two drops a minute, day and night. Foul odors are killed, yet no disagreeable smell of carbolic acid or crude disinfectants takes its place. You don't know that a powerful disinfectant is being used if you judge by the lack of odor. But it's doing the duty—doing it well. Can we show you the "Ideal Automatic Distributor?" Our Mr. Washburn will call, if you'll telephone to

The Hollister Drug Co

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS

For the Hawaiian Islands.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen, and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Ports in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line Canadian Pacific Railway.

The Advertiser 75 cents a month, delivered by carrier.

E. O. HALL & SON, Limited.

Have Just Received from New York and England a fine lot of

New Goods

Among them you will find:

CUT and GALVANIZED NAILS and SPIKES, WIRE NAILS, COPPER RIVETS and BURS, HAY CUTTERS, HAY FORKS, CYLINDER CHURNS, SHOVELS and SPADES, CAST STEEL, BAR IRON, GALV'D SHEET IRON, GALV'D BUCKETS and TUBS, CART AXLES, DOOR LOCKS, HANDLED AXES and HATCHETS, IRON and BRASS SCREWS (2000 gross, assorted),

COFFEE MILLS, CORN MILLS, BLACK RIVETS, HINGES, LAWN MOWERS, HORSE SHOES and HORSE NAILS, MOPS, BROOMS, PADLOCKS, CROW-BARS, CARRIAGE SPRINGS, SCALES, SAND PAPER, WRAPPING PAPER, WHEEL BARROWS, TRUCKS, 3000 YDS. SAIL DUCK, IRON WASHERS, IRON NUTS, CASES BENZINE, TURPENTINE, GALV'D PIPE, 1/2 in. to 2 in., MANILA and SISAL ROPE—All sizes, IRON and STEEL WIRE ROPE,—up to 2 in., 2000 lbs. COTTON FISH LINES, CARD MATCHES, BLOCK MATCHES

SHIP CHANDLERY,

GUNS and AMMUNITION of all kinds.

Success Water Filters:

The best in the market, and a thousand other things that people MUST HAVE.

All to be seen at—

E. O. HALL & SON'S,

Cor. King and Fort Sts.

Art Goods.

The demand for colors, both water and oil is the surest indication of a refined taste among the ladies of the Islands. We are in a position to supply the demand!

A full supply of colors, brushes, oils, varnish and canvas always on hand.

Picture framing, satisfactory picture framing, is due largely to the taste displayed in the selection of mouldings that will harmonize with the picture. We have the taste and mouldings. Let us give you a suggestion.

King Bros.,

HOTEL STREET.

FOR SALE.

1 Honolulu Iron Works

30x60 FIVE-ROLLER MILL

Complete with gearing and 1 18x42 PUTNAM ENGINE

The above can be seen now in operation at Onomea Sugar Co.'s Mill at Papeete. The same are in good order, and are to be taken out because too small for future requirements.

Delivery can be made to purchaser on the wharf at Papeete, on or after October 1st, 1896.

For further particulars and prices, apply to W. W. GOODALE, Esq., at Papeete, or to C. BREWER & COMPANY, LTD., Honolulu 1769-3m

SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS

Are the Best, IN THE ESSENTIAL QUALITIES OF Durability, Evenness of Point, and Workmanship.

The Leading Commercial and School Pens in United States. Established 1850. Sold by all Stationers in Hawaiian Islands.

AT GAZETTE OFFICE.

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LIFE AND FIRE Insurance Agents.

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Company

OF BOSTON.

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MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

Total Funds at 31st December, 1895, £12,433,131.

1 Authorized Capital £3,000,000 £ s d
Subscribed 2,750,000 887,500 0 0
2 Paid up Capital 2,301,010 2 9
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£12,433,131 2 2

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ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

INSURANCE

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AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE and MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE. Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, £3,975,000.

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Of Liverpool for MARINE. Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

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The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Bremen.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

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The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

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Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000.

Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

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OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,500,000.

Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks 43,500,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Merchandise and Produce, Marine, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss of damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

AT GAZETTE OFFICE.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1896.

The local physician's remarks on the treatment of unfortunates on the verge of insanity make a strong argument for an institution bordering on the national sanitarium idea which is by no means a bad one. It is rather unusual for the Government to step into the sanitarium business, yet there ought to be some place outside the police station and the insane hospital for the treatment of those afflicted with a wild form of nervous disease.

The return of the Armenian massacres again demonstrates the rottenness of the Sultan's administration and it is refreshing that late dispatches bring well founded reports that Lord Salisbury is "getting tired" and unless balked by the greed and jealousy of other nations is prepared to put an end to the Sultan's misrule. It seems reasonable to believe that the civilized nations of the globe cannot forever stand gaping at and bemoaning the horrors of Turkish rule without taking a disciplining hand in the affairs of the heathen Turk.

If the reported order of the Cuban Provisional Government to enter upon a campaign of destruction is carried out Spain's 40,000 troops will hardly be able to stand the pressure and the true horror of Cuban warfare has yet to be experienced. It will also put an end to the possibility of Cuba figuring in the commercial world for another two years. From the Cuban standpoint however, nothing can bring victory more quickly than devastating the country and requiring the Spaniards to labor under the hardships that must necessarily follow.

President Hosmer is to be congratulated in being able to obtain under the auspices of Oahu college, the first exhibition of the Roentgen ray for the benefit of Honolulu citizens. The audience last evening contained a good number of the prominent physicians of the city and it is hoped that the day will soon come when the Roentgen ray will not be such a curiosity to the common citizens and the scientists of Hawaii as it is today. That this new discovery can be put to practical use in surgery has been proved beyond question and it will never do for our local surgeons to be behind the times.

W. W. Hall has lately joined the anti-fence forces of the city, and now his beautiful grounds on Nuuanu street are free from the fence barrier that while in existence never added to the attractiveness of the place to say the least. Mr. Hall is to be congratulated and it is hoped that others will follow his example till Honolulu will be the garden of landscape beauty which it might be. Fences are suggestive of barnyards, cows, and other farmyard attractions. Let the good work go on so that the visitors riding through our streets will realize they are in modern city and not be reminded of the railroad tracks lined on either side with Virginia rail and stump fences.

The discussion in the American League upon the disposition of the Government to give out work to its enemies in preference to its supporters needs explanation, and until further facts are given out we are inclined to the belief that some of the members of the League are somewhat off their base. Possibly the idea originated in awarding public work to men who present the lowest bids but whose love for the Government has not always been in the tender. Yet we know of no way in which officials honest in their dealings could do otherwise. In fact should a bid be thrown out on account of the political opinions of the man who offers to do the work the Government would be open to the charge of wasting public money.

Li Hong Chang's visit to the United States is of course a very serious matter, but he had not been on American soil very long before he was party to a farce comedy that can only be called a diplomatic farce. We refer to the address made at the meeting with President Cleveland when Li said "It will always be the desire of my august master, the Emperor of China to maintain the most cordial relations with America and to assist America in her efforts to resist China after the Chinese have been whose protection for the safety of Chinese immigrants in America are a way to be highly appreciated. The assistance rendered for the Chinese immigrants is all right, but when the Chinese beggars to talk about the protection his people have received from

the American Government his carefully prepared address appears like a big joke. If there is one place on the face of the earth where the Chinese have been hounded about, and in many cities kicked from pillar to post, that country is the United States. The Government may have offered a protest, but it was quite ineffectual, and finally the friendship became so warm that the Chinese were excluded from the country. Possibly Li regards exclusion as protection, because if any more had come to America, the anti-Chinese riots would have been of more common occurrence.

One of the coast exchanges is responsible for the statement that fifteen thousand people gathered on the wharf at Seattle when the first steamer of the new Japanese line arrived. It is said the people assembled to welcome the Mitsu-Maru "as a harbinger of increased commercial prosperity for the city." This is all very well, but the good citizens of Seattle must necessarily feel some chagrin that with the wonderful resources of the United States they are obliged to look to Japan for harbingers of prosperity. The American people ought to be ashamed of themselves that the time has come when the Japanese are giving them lessons in progress. When the "little brown men" get their fingers well clinched about the carrying trade of the Pacific, these enthusiasts of Seattle and other cities of the Western Coast will begin to wake up and wonder why they didn't take the initiative and seek to gain a foothold before it was too late.

Willett & Gray's sugar circulars continue to sing in a minor tone, and promise very little improvement in the market until the people of the United States have settled down to a definite idea whom they will elect to the President's chair. The circular for August has the following: "The political and financial situation is so much against improvement in any merchandise or trade prospects that holders of sugar are again despondent and more inclined to let go their stock as opportunity offers. Hence sales which were small at the beginning of the week under more cheerful outbursts have become larger toward the close under the less favorable prospects. We appear to be drifting into worse conditions as the time for violent political agitation comes nearer. The next two months will undoubtedly witness some important movements in the commercial trade of the country of a not altogether pleasant nature. We can have no improvement until the people make up their minds that McKinley is sure to be elected. While the silver craze will no doubt increase very much before election, and very likely produce much commercial trouble, yet we have no doubt at all that it will blow over before election day, and that McKinley will go in with a handsome majority. In the meantime, however, the sugar trade will continue on a hand-to-mouth basis and no unnecessary risks will be taken. There should be sufficient demand for refined product to permit refiners to accept all raw sugars that holders desire to sell, and it would seem to be good policy to keep the trade here rather than encourage foreign importations under present financial conditions. A very considerable amount of foreign sugar is however, under engagement at the present time." It is to be noted that they expect more trouble before they have less, but still seem hopeful of the final outcome. As the majority of Hawaii's crop has been disposed of, the producers of this country can rest easy for a while to say the least, and be thankful for the good fortune of catching the current of good prices while it flowed.

GUARD THE COFFEE.

A gentleman who traveled through the Kona district when the island of Hawaii was practically a wilderness recently made a tour over the same ground and also took in the coffee district of Oahu. While highly gratified at the progress of the several districts brought about by the development of the coffee industry he was particularly impressed with necessity of using extreme measures to guard the islands from the introduction of the blight that has worked wholesale destruction in the coffee fields of Ceylon and other countries. The true Kona coffee that has grown wild for many years gives a superior bean and the product is now quite sufficient to supply the demands of new plantations. Hence he believes and has good reason for his belief, that the only effective protection that can be afforded the coffee grower is for the Government to pay a bounty on the importation of plants from countries where the coffee blight exists. Some time ago a paper printed an interview with Mr. Korben, a well known planter, in which he set forth the importance of the protection given by the ordinary inspection of imported plants. Even in the importa-

tion of seed there is always a lurking danger that some pest may be introduced. Certainly the agricultural industry ought to be guarded almost as carefully as the health of the community. A scourge of blight or kindred pests should be guarded against by the most strict regulations. The only safe thing to do is for the agricultural department to put its foot down firmly and if necessary prohibit the importation of plant life.

THE "SILVER CRAZE."

Rev. Dr. Bishop takes exception to the expression "silver craze" used by this paper, but we still fail to see what better expression can be found with which to clothe the description of the present situation in the United States. Seldom, if ever, in the history of the American Union has a political issue sprung into being with such wild and sweeping force as did the silver question and never have so many people apparently held the opinion that silver and silver alone will carry the country out of the slough of depression. They have seemingly cast aside all other questions of State and kept their attention centered on the bright and shining silver dollar. The present condition is something like the tariff craze that swept over the United States in 1892 and in 1894 swept it again in the other direction.

That the "silver craze" should indicate political immorality we have never contended, for we recognize as Dr. Bishop states, that the advocates of free silver are as honest in their opinions as the followers of the sound money principles. We do believe however, that there has been a disposition to play upon the excited condition of the people and make political capital out of the readiness of the unemployed masses to grasp at any new scheme which may improve their condition. This was more apparent however at the opening of the campaign than at present, when the people have steadied down after the first flurry to a calm study of the situation. Political parties too often go upon the principle that all is fair in political warfare and the candidates lend their energies to a system of campaigning which in any other walk of life they would not allow themselves to be party to. One party is just as bad as the other on this point.

We have yet to hear the bimetallicist called an idiot and it is safe to say that the single standard statesmen in the United States are decidedly in the minority. The fight in the present campaign is upon the advisability of withdrawing from the circle of the great commercial nations and starting off on a tangent so to speak, which if accomplished would cause a serious financial panic in the country with which the commercial and financial interests of Hawaii are so closely allied. Our principal difference with Dr. Bishop must be then in the interpretation of the word "craze" and taking it in the common acceptance of the term as applied to politics we cannot see our way clear to plead guilty to the charge of denouncing the silver advocates as immoral.

AFTERMATH OF THE JAMESON SENTENCE.

The manner in which the English press and people received the sentence of Dr. Jameson and his Transvaal raiders gives a well founded impression that the jingo policy has a strong following among British subjects. The leading political organs of the country naturally express gratification that the law has taken its course and that the raiders have been given their just dues. The sober thinking people also follow in the same line, but underneath it all there is an undercurrent of feeling that Dr. Jameson's great crime is represented in his failure to succeed in his undertaking. One paper says that nothing in legal penalties can repair the dreadful mischief springing out of that mad and unscrupulous adventure, but it is safe to say that had Jameson been a little more careful in laying his plans, the mad adventure would have been looked upon as more in accord with the wonderful poem which the new laureate composed in honor of the raid.

The Saturday Review represents one side of public opinion in the British Isles when it says "It is hardly to be believed. Is our law so brutally vindictive? Do previous character and past services to the country go for nothing? Is it the one fault that counts alone? The scales of justice require readjustment indeed if honor, reputation, bravery in the field fly up and kick the beam when weighed against a single mistake. The sentences are an outrage upon public opinion. How we have over-got our Empire together is a mystery, seeing how we treat our imperial adventures."

This last sentence will touch a raw spot, a chord outside Great Britain, among those who believe that the British have grabbed everything in sight, whether gained by fair means or foul. The whole paragraph from the Satur-

day Review will also undoubtedly meet the views of many British subjects who hold to the idea that it is no crime to fight so long as the struggle shows grit and bravery. The martial spirit is by no means extinct, and there is still enough of the barbarian left in the average human being to make him loth to condemn the man who goes fearlessly into a fight which may result in the extension of national power and territory. As an advertising dodge to catch the good will of the common people, Jameson couldn't have selected a better adventure.

The German press is inclined to look upon the sentence as a very light one. The Vossische Zeitung remarks that if a poor devil steals a few sausages from a wealthy farmer he must of course be treated with much greater rigor than these gentlemen who only entered with an armed band; during times of peace, the territory of a friendly state and wantonly caused loss of life. Another journal speaks of the doubtful justice of the sentence, but suggests that it must not be forgotten that a certain amount of chivalry attended the behavior of the men, "although the raid itself must be condemned."

The world at large, however, is ready to let Jameson rest, and turn to the investigation instituted to search out the instigators of the unsuccessful venture. A committee of fifteen has been appointed from the British Parliament, and if the work is carried out properly it will probably result in the annulling of the South African Company's charter and the downfall of Cecil Rhodes' ambitions.

THE POLITICAL DRAMA.

The Vermont State election and the gathering of the National Democrats at Indianapolis are the leading features of the political drama in the United States since the last mail. The Republicans are naturally hilarious over the returns from Vermont, since the majority by which the State ticket was elected was several thousand above the calculations of the most enthusiastic prophet. Both Democrats and Populists suffered losses, which shows that the silver sentiment is at a very low ebb in this State, which is distinctly a State ruled by the farmers. The returns demonstrate that the educational campaign of the McKinley forces has been successful in one section.

The Democratic leaders are not given to explaining the result on any other grounds than that it is an example of the power of Committeeman Hanna's political machinery. The San Francisco Examiner says of the facts and figures produced by the voters of Vermont: "Their portent is not to be gained. Explanation of them only makes more clear the duty of every Bryan supporter."

"The vital lesson of the Vermont election is the evidence it gives of the resourcefulness of the Republican national machine. No point is too small for it to cover, no task too great for its capacity. Its means are ample, and its confidence, as is usual with the bearers of full purses, unbounded. The Democrats, unable for lack of the sinews of war to meet the enemy at every point, must pick the States in which the battle can be fought with the least ammunition, and deliver their attacks there. Vermont was not one of these States. Maine, which votes four days hence, is not. But from the returns in these invariably Republican States, Democrats may gain some idea of how fierce is the contest they have invited."

Let us not underestimate the significance of Vermont's election. It is twofold. It indicates surprising Republican activity and entire absence of Democratic effort.

But even Vermont's big majority has by no means wrought a panic in the silver ranks. Already the results of Candidate Bryan's tour through New York State are beginning to count for silver it now being claimed that the Empire State, where a Republican majority of 100,000 seemed a sure thing, has been turned to the doubtful column and it is by no means a foregone conclusion that the much coveted thirty-six electoral votes will be secured for McKinley.

The gathering at Indianapolis is made up of the old line, conservative Democracy. It is distinctly a Cleveland convention and the power which its candidates will exert cannot be overestimated. The presence of such were as ex-Governor Flower of New York, Senator Caffery of Louisiana, Fairchild, Waterman, Outwater, Bynum, Hopkins, Vilas and Dr. Everett, all men of recognized ability who have a strong following proves beyond question that the third party will not be a weakling.

THE COLLECTOR.

The common every day horny-handed son of toil and the intensely practical business man is inclined to look upon the collector as a species of mankind who is oftentimes a bore and who could be done away with and the world lose nothing thereby. As Hawaii is a

sort of a collector's paradise it is hardly wise to express such opinions in this country, and in fact we are of the opinion that the intensely practical being is far from right in his criticism of the collector who occupies his spare time and possibly spare cash in chasing after bugs, gathering peculiar and rare flowers, and searching for postage stamps and coins of ancient and modern date.

In the recent number of the Book Review E. H. Titchener makes a plea for the collector in which he tells his fellowcraftsmen that they have reason to feel they are indeed a little above the individual who pugs along in the routine paths and finds no pleasant side line with which to increase his fund of information and give his mind recreation from the usual grind of business or professional life. He believes that a hobby is a good thing since it is always interesting and comes in to fill up the gap when all other affairs seem through constant and unrelenting application, to have dropped below the level of being worth the struggle. Besides this it is suggested that the collector is kept out of mischief and with the youth especially he has less money for deleterious gums drops, gun powder, cigars and ruby-hearted wine.

His best argument for the youth, however is found in the methodical care which the collector must exercise whatever branch he may take up. As Mr. Titchener says, the collector "is accustomed to handle beautiful and fragile things; he knows how to arrange them duly and in order; he may be trusted by his fellow. He does not seize a rare copper between two perspiring fingers, or plant a heavy thumb in the lower right-hand corner of a rare print. Careful and systematic in one matter, he is appreciative of care and system in all; and though he may think his majolica stands as high above your air-blown caterpillars as Ossa stands above the sea, he will do those delicate larvae no injury by reckless jar or inquisitive touch."

Then again the collector obtains a fund of information regarding subjects which he would not, under ordinary circumstances, take the trouble to inquire into. Even the collector of postage stamps can gain any amount of curious and interesting information in political history and geography which if he undertook to follow up in books would make him tired before he began. Little points are picked up here and there which gradually accumulate into a good knowledge and better acquaintance with many of the out-of-the-way places of the world, which in these days are always cropping up with new prominence. These remarks apply, however, to the true collector, the man to whom the distinguishing marks represent something more than value in dollars and cents. Collecting actuated by the miser's greed puts the collector on about the same plane as the rag picker. Reading and study should always be an accompaniment of the collector's work, and the rarities of which he gains possessions should have a value of association and investigation rather than the value represented by what they will bring in the market.

PERSONAL.

Walter McBryde left for Kauai on a vacation yesterday afternoon.

The engagement of Miss Lillian Aiken to F. W. Hardy of Maui is announced.

A. Berg, formerly with Grinbaum & Co., joined the working force at Bishop & Co.'s bank yesterday.

The Rev. J. M. Monroe of Modesto Cal., formerly of Newburg, O., who will take the place of Rev. T. D. Garvin at the Christian church, is expected hourly on the brig W. G. Irwin.

The wedding of Miss Edith Armstrong, daughter of the late General Armstrong, to Dr. Winthrop Talbot of Boston, will be solemnized at the Stockbridge, Mass., residence of Daniel A. Williams, on September 19. Only relatives and intimate friends will be invited.

Samuel H. Saleno who was here some time ago in the interests of the Overland Monthly was in the city yesterday. Mr. Saleno is now in the employ of the Bowers Pacific Dredger Company and is on his way to ports in China and Japan to obtain Government contracts.

The Springfield Republican says that Williamstown hotels are filled and greater numbers expected. Among the guests at the Idlewild is Mrs. S. B. Dole, wife of the President of the Hawaiian Republic. Mrs. Dole leads a quiet life and is thoroughly enjoying the rusticity of South Williamstown. President Dole was a member of the class of 1867 at Williams. Mrs. Dole's nephew, Guy T. Bennett, will enter with the class of 1900.

Among the through passengers on the Rio de Janeiro from San Francisco yesterday was Miss Lulu Ribble of Virginia, who is on her way to Corea, where she is to marry Dr. Hunter

Wells, formerly of Portland, Ore, but now connected with the Presbyterian foreign missions at Ping Yang. During her brief stay in Honolulu Miss Ribble and friends were entertained by Mr. Ed Dekum. A wagonette was engaged and the party driven about the city.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The many friends of Mrs. G. P. Wilder will be glad to know that she is recovering from her recent serious illness.

W. O. Smith, president of the Board of Health calls for sealed tenders for the supply of beef for the leper settlement on Molokai.

The Valley and Punahoa Golf Clubs are on the verge of a tournament if rumor on that point is reliable. Members of each of the teams are discussing the matter and speak very favorably of a friendly contest.

There was a very pretty little party given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Swamy, Beretania street, yesterday afternoon, in honor of the sixth birthday of their daughter Nora. There were some twenty children present. After playing at various kinds of games light refreshments were served to the delight of all.

The U. S. S. Adams will sail for Lahaina, Maui, a week from Saturday, there to indulge in target practice with the big guns, the time during the last trip to that place having been devoted to the smaller arms. The Adams will remain two days, returning to Honolulu. It was the previous intention of the Adams to go to Hilo, but that has been given up.

ONLY LITTLE AT A TIME.

There are sound objections to one's knowing too much of his own body. I am going to tell you what they are; not to-day, but soon. To make sure of them you will have to watch these articles sharply in the newspapers. Yet we should know a little; and a fraction of that little I will serve up now. Please favour me with your attention.

Right across the middle of the body is a large, thin, flat muscle, stretched like a canvas awning—the diaphragm. By it you are divided into two large storeys or compartments. The upper one contains the heart and lungs, the lower one contains (chiefly) the stomach, the intestines, and the liver. The most painful (internal) diseases occur downstairs, the least painful upstairs.

The entire right side of the lower compartment, from the top down to the short ribs, is filled by the liver, which is suspended to a mere point of the diaphragm and shakes about with every movement you make.

Now, from the location of the liver we have a word used for ages to express one of the most unhappy conditions a human being can fall into—the word *hypochondria* (often abbreviated to "*hyp*"), the word meaning *under the cartilages*.

"For seven years," writes a correspondent, "I suffered from complaint of the liver. I was very bilious, my skin was sallow and dry, and the whites of my eyes yellow. I had much pain and weight at my right side, and was constantly depressed and melancholy. It seemed to be out of my power to take a hopeful or cheerful view of anything. The effect of this complaint on the mind was one of the aspects of it hardest to bear."

"I had lost my natural appetite and ate to support life; but there was no more any genuine relish for food or drink. The bad taste in my mouth made all that I took taste bad. Sometimes I would be taken sick and throw up all I had eaten; and after a meal, no matter how slender and simple, I was troubled with fullness and pain at the chest. I used many kinds of medicines, and while some of them may have relieved me for the moment, none conferred any lasting benefit, and I was soon as bad as ever."

"In March, 1892, I read in a small book of what Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup had done in cases similar to mine, and was especially interested in the account given in the book of the nature and duties of the liver, and its disorders. I got a bottle of the Syrup from Boots' Drug Stores, and after taking it a few days I felt quite like a new man. It seemed to correct my stomach and liver and clear my system of all bile, and it left me in capital health. Since that time I have kept Mother Seigel's Syrup in the house as a family medicine and have recommended it to all my friends as the best known cure for ailments like the one from which I suffered so miserably and so long. You can use this statement as you like. (Signed) John Gent, 59 Coventry road, Bulwell, Nottingham, March 21, 1895."

"In the spring of 1891," writes another, "I found myself in bad health. I had no appetite, and the little I did eat did me no good, gave me no strength. I had great pain and weight at the chest and right side, and my skin turned sallow and dry. My kidneys also acted badly, and from time to time I had attacks of gravel, and cold, clammy, weakening sweats broke out all over me. Being only seventeen years old when the trouble began, I was greatly alarmed and anxious. No doctor was able to help me, and I continued thus for over three years. In June, 1894, I began to use Mother Seigel's Syrup and soon felt better, lighter and more cheerful. And by taking it a few weeks longer I recovered my health and strength. Since then, when I have any stomach, liver or kidney symptoms I resort to Mother Seigel's Syrup, and it never fails to set me right. You can publish this letter. (Signed) C. Hanson, 6 New Inn Lane, Gloucester, May 31st 1895."

The stomach, the liver and the kidneys are all connected parts of the food and digestive system. When disordered (usually through torpidity of the stomach) they cripple the body and throw a gloom as of night over the mind. On the earliest signs of anything wrong with them use Mother Seigel's Syrup at once.

ARE TIRED OF TURKISH MISRULE

Powers Contemplate Calling the Sultan to Time.

PEACE SEEMS NEAR IN CRETE.

General Weyler Will Inaugurate Campaign of Destruction—Trouble With General Lee. Grand Army Veterans in St. Paul—Colonial Secretary Chamberlain in New York.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—In official circles it is believed that the Marquis of Salisbury has determined to pursue his own course at Constantinople in the future, and has given the British Ambassador, Sir Philip Currie, precise and significant instructions, with greater powers to command naval aid in enforcing the demands of Great Britain.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 2.—The Turkish Government has sent a circular to its representatives abroad to the effect that there have been no disturbances since Saturday, and that order and security reign at the capital as well as in the provinces of the Empire.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The Herald's Constantinople correspondent cables to that paper under date of August 29th: The events of the last few days have indeed proved a terrible verification of the information vouchsafed me since my arrival here, and repeatedly emphasized in my letters, that though Crete might occupy the telegraphic wires for the moment, the Armenian conspiracy was the ulcer which, backed by foreign sympathy, was eating at the vitals of Turkey.

Now that dynamite has proved the character of the disease beyond a doubt outside opinion may well be left to take care of itself. The police as well as the soldiery are accused by some of not having done all in their power to prevent the Armenians being killed. Voices are even heard saying the police here and there even winked at the conduct of the mob. Anybody who has lived through these forty-eight eventful hours may well believe it possible that among the police of so mixed a population black sheep cannot be absent.

ORDERS TO RUIN CUBA.

General Gomez Will at Once Begin to Devastate the Island.

New York, August 23.—The Provisional Government of the Cuban Republic has issued orders to inaugurate a campaign of destruction on the island. By this destruction a twofold object is to be gained. The loss of an immense cash income is expected to shorten Spain's warfare, and the conversion of the island into a wilderness to compel her to withdraw her armies.

All classes of property, whether foreign-owned or not, are to be treated alike, as all pay tribute to Spain. The dread necessity for wholesale destruction is laid entirely upon the need of the further and complete ruin for Spain of the money-producing power of Cuba.

The proclamation further prohibits any preparation for the coming sugar season, either in planting, cultivation or care of the sugar cane; forbids cane grinding during the coming season; and holds all planters who disobey all or any part of the proclamation to be traitors subject to the penalty of death.

If the latest Government edict meets the approval of the Junta, of New York and if it is carried out it will complete the ruin of Cuba, and no sugar at all will be made next season.

The cultivation of tobacco, the other great Cuban industry, is already completely paralyzed. What small amounts are being shipped into Havana over the few railroads still running are almost entirely the rag ends of last year's crop, sent from warehouse in the smaller garrisoned towns.

The principal Cuban idea in destroying Cuban property—outside of crippling Spain's finances—is to force the Spanish troops to exactly the same life that they themselves follow. By taking away all protections the troops will have to endure the sudden and great alternations of heat and chill, dry and wet, and a high mortality from fevers is consequently expected.

By this severe remedy the Spanish columns are also to be deprived of secure camping places, and thus rendered more easy to approach and attack. The winter's campaign will be devoted to destruction, and the Cubans are sanguine that in so doing they will accomplish all the ends mentioned.

General Gomez is commanded to notify all the military sub-chiefs to begin at once the rigid enforcement of these provisions.

WILL SPREAD DESTRUCTION.

Indications that Weyler Will Devastate Cuban Fields.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—The World's Havana cable says: "The rebels must be defeated before the year ends or we are lost." Premier Canovas cabled to Captain General Weyler. The despairing dispatch explained that the Spanish Government had taken alarm at the developments of a recent interview

between United States Minister Taylor and the Duke of Tetuan, Spain's Minister of Foreign Affairs.

General Weyler cabled back to Madrid that in that case he must resort to extreme methods. "Do as you please," replied Señor Canovas. Thereupon General Weyler determined to issue shortly an edict forbidding the grinding of the season's sugar crop. When that edict appears war will begin in earnest. The Cubans will occupy the hills and the woods while the Spanish troops will be in the towns and the villages. Sugar mills will be destroyed by both sides, for Weyler will adopt Gomez' tactics and enter upon a campaign of extermination. Cuba will be made desolate by fire and sword. The torch will be applied by the regulars and the insurgents alike, to everything which might give aid and comfort to the enemy. Everybody outside the military lines will be shot without challenge.

WEYLER'S RECALL DEMANDED.

Spanish Merchants and Planters Angered by a Decree.

NEW YORK, August 29.—Captain-General Weyler's purported decree forbidding planters to make any attempts to save their incoming sugar, coffee, cocoa and tobacco crops, and virtually approving Gomez' threat to paralyze the agricultural and commercial interests of the island while the war continues, is creating a big sensation and a panic is threatened. It is rumored this morning that Marquis Opeategs, president of the Spanish Conservative party on the island and a leading sugar producer, was at the head of the committee of Spanish planters and merchants which called at the palace yesterday to protest. Captain-General Weyler denied them a hearing.

Then, it is alleged, a secret meeting was held last night, at which it was decided to send telegrams to Spain, via Key West, today, demanding the recall of General Weyler, and asking that General Polavieja be sent to succeed him.

POSSIBLE PEACE FOR CRETE.

Reported that Measures for Reform Have Been Agreed to.

CANEA, Crete, Aug. 30.—The news that a broad reform measure has been agreed upon, alike preserving the interests of the Mussulmans and giving the Christians whatever is necessary, has created universal joy.

There has been a small encounter between the natives of Palatama, in which each side accuses the other of commencing the attack. Several Christians were killed. It is also said that refugees in Candia are much disturbed at the report having falsely gone out that they were about to be deprived of many of their rights. It may be necessary for war ships to be sent there. The Deputies have been summoned to hear the reading of the terms granted. The reading may possibly take place Monday.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—A dispatch to the Times from Athens says that the settlement accepted by the Sultan in the matter of reform in Crete virtually concedes all that the Cretans have demanded.

More Fighting in Crete.

ATHENS, Sept. 2.—Several conflicts occurred in the Heraklion and Salina districts of the Island of Crete on Sunday and Monday. Several foreign war ships have arrived at Heraklion.

JAPAN SWEPT AGAIN.

Another Big Earthquake With Typhoon Accompaniment.

YOKOHAMA, September 2.—Much alarm is felt here over a meagre report of a great earthquake which occurred in the northeast province of the main island of Japan on Monday evening. The town of Rukogo has been utterly destroyed and several other towns severely damaged.

Many persons are reported to have been killed by the earthquake, and a still larger number injured, while a multitude have suffered severe losses by damage to property.

The provinces visited by the earthquake are the same as those devastated by the terrible earthquake and tidal wave of June 15th last, when a large number of towns were wiped out and the estimated loss of life was 30,000.

The provinces of Echusuan and Rikuchu, along the coast from the island of Jonkasan northward were the principal sufferers today. The recollection of the havoc to human life wrought by that convulsion causes grave anxiety as to what further reports may show of the results of Monday's earthquake.

On the same day a typhoon caused extensive damage in Southern Japan, a sandstorm followed by a thunderstorm, demolished hundreds of huts and tents, destroying twelve miles of the new railroad and cut off telegraphic communication with the front for several days.

WHOLE CABINET GOES OUT.

Japanese Empire Not Without Its Political Woos.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 29.—The entire Ministry has resigned. Count Kuroda has been appointed Acting Premier. The crisis arose on account of a difference of opinion regarding the vacant foreign portfolio.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—It is announced that France has signed a twelve-year treaty of commerce with Japan, by the terms of which France agrees to renounce consular jurisdiction and the French concessions at the open ports within three years, and the two countries exchange the most favored nation treatment. France is thus put upon the same footing as the United States.

CHAMBERLAIN IN NEW YORK.

He Says No One in England Wants to Fight.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Right Honorable Joseph Chamberlain, British Secretary of State for the Colonies, arrived here today. With him was Mrs. Chamberlain, who is the daughter of former Secretary of War Endicott of Massachusetts. Chamberlain said he came to visit Mr. and Mrs. Endicott at Danvers, Mass. He expects to return to England in a fortnight.

Mr. Chamberlain said his visit has no official connection with the Venezuelan matter except in so far as he is interested in British Guiana as a colony. He said: "The idea that I came to America to meet Secretary of State Olney and to confer with him about the Venezuelan matter or any other public business is not so. Indeed, I have no appointment with Mr. Olney. My visit is purely personal and a domestic affair."

Continuing, he said: "I do not think there is a man in Great Britain who wants to fight. It would be a terrible calamity, much to be deplored. I trust the Venezuelan matter will be amicably adjusted. As Mr. Cleveland says himself, the findings of the American Commission are not binding, but we should look for their report with as much interest as you in the States, and hope that it will shed such a bright light on the whole matter in dispute that the affair can be readily and easily adjusted to the satisfaction of both sides."

RUSSIA'S NOTED OFFICIAL.

Death of Prince Lobanoff-Rostovski While With the Czar.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—A dispatch to the Telegraph from Kieff says that Prince Lobanoff Rostovski, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, died suddenly while traveling from Vienna to that place. Prince Lobanoff Rostovski was in the company of the Czar at the time of his death, and his demise was wholly without warning.

The news of the death of Prince Lobanoff Rostovski, according to the dispatch to the Telegraph, caused great excitement throughout Russia, where the personality of the Minister of Foreign Affairs was considered to be second only to the Czar himself. Prince Lobanoff Rostovski pursued a strong foreign policy, which was regarded in some quarters as threatening the peace of the world. Besides his political work, the Prince devoted his leisure hours to the study of and to the writing of works on Russian history.

The tour which he had planned to take with the Czar through the countries of Western Europe was expected to be most far reaching in results affecting the settlement of the Eastern question. Emperor Francis Joseph paid Prince Lobanoff Rostovski the highest honors during the recent visit of the Czar to Vienna, and his death at the present juncture is regarded as a most dramatic and important event, upsetting as it does all possibilities of conferences between the Foreign Ministers of the great powers, and compelling the Czar to change the plans concerning his tour through Germany, France and England.

NEW ITALIAN SQUADRON.

It Will be Stationed in South American Waters.

ROME, Aug. 31.—The Opintone announces that King Humbert has signed a decree authorizing the re-establishment of an Italian squadron in South American waters. It is stated that the squadron will include three cruisers and a dispatch vessel.

GENERAL LEE IN TROUBLE.

He Is Refused Admission to Spanish Fortress by Weyler.

HAVANA, Aug. 29.—Americans here are highly indignant over an official notice posted at the entrance to Cabanas Castle, singling out United States Consul General Lee for exclusion, and instructing the guards on duty if he should ever come there to see American prisoners to arrest him and take him before General Oliver, governor of the prison.

The Consul when told the news, disbelieved it but subsequent investiga-

tion confirmed the story of the notice. He sent a strong note of protest to the Captain General yesterday against the unexplained discrimination, and insisting that if other foreign Consuls be allowed to see their countrymen that an equal privilege be extended to ours.

General Lee also again called the Captain General's attention to the case of the American newspaper correspondent, Govina and demanded that the latter be produced if alive, and if dead that the officers who ordered his death be punished.

POWERS GETTING TIRED.

Inform the Sultan That He Must Do Better.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—A dispatch to the Times from Constantinople says that the joint note of the Embassadors of the powers asking the Sublime Porte to suppress the disorders in Constantinople without delay a failing to have the desired effect, the Embassadors of the powers dispatched a joint telegram warning the Sultan that he endangered the Turkish empire by suffering the continuance of anarchy by the connivance of imperial troops and the police. It is said that the Sultan trembled when he received the warning telegram.

Neither the members of the diplomatic circles nor rational observers doubt that an armed mob of Turks had been previously organized for possible riots. It was noticed that in less than two hours after the insane attack on the Ottoman Bank by the Armenians the mob that filled the streets at Galata overspread the whole city, and Turks in parties of from 120 to 150 strong, apparently well organized and acting in concert, crossed in lighters from Stamboul.

In commenting upon the rapidity with which the mob overspread Constantinople after the attack upon the Ottoman Bank, the Constantinople correspondent of the Times says that the mischief could not have been done without organization and without the connivance of the authorities.

A dispatch to the News says: Stamboul has been covered with revolutionary placards, evidently posted by the young Turkey party. Serious trouble is expected Monday, the anniversary of the Sultan's ascension.

MR., NOT DR. JAMESON.

Talks Upon Conditions in Transvaal. Hopes and Prospects.

NEW YORK, August 27.—B. W. Jameson of Natal, South Africa, talked today of the Transvaal troubles. He is no relative of Dr. Jameson, whose raid, he said, was recognized by the participants and their sympathizers, as well as by unprejudiced outsiders, as a mistake. Dr. Jameson's career, however, he does not consider ended, and he thinks the doughty filibuster will return to South Africa as soon as his imprisonment is ended. Still less does Mr. Jameson think Cecil Rhodes' career terminated, and he considers his reinstatement as the head of the Government of Cape Colony as only a question of time. Already a petition for his reinstatement has been signed by 200,000 Boers of the country.

Mr. Jameson thinks all feeling caused by the raid will pass away before very long and the Boers and English will settle down to a comparatively amiable understanding. The English and other foreigners located in the Transvaal, he said, were beginning to respect Oom Paul Kruger, and no longer sneer at his conducting a Cabinet meeting seated on a wheel barrow in his yard, clay pipe in mouth, wearing a flannel shirt and with his trousers stuck in his boots. Oom Paul, Mr. Jameson says, will in time give the foreigners in the Transvaal the franchise and other rights which they demand, as they number two-thirds of the population and furnish by far the greater part of the revenue.

Mr. Jameson described Natal, Cape Colony and the Transvaal as being at the flood tide of prosperity after a long period of depression. Everybody is making money, not only the mine owners, but all sorts and conditions of men, especially theatrical managers. Nearly all the prominent places in the mining fields in South Africa are held by Americans. While money can be made in South Africa, Mr. Jameson does not advise any one to go there who is not exceptionally clever as a mining engineer or mechanic, and is not afraid of hard work.

VETERANS IN ST. PAUL.

Big Parade on Third Day of Grand Encampment.

ST. PAUL, (Minn.), Sept. 2.—Nearly 40,000 veterans tramped the streets of St. Paul for several hours today. The day was an ideal one for marching, the sun being behind the clouds and a light breeze making the air cool.

The entraining music of many bands and the stirring sound of veteran drum corps signaled the approach of each new department and the crowd showed prompt appreciation of the appearance of favorites. Waves of applause went up and down the crowded streets and at times the veterans themselves cheered.

Opposite the residence of Colonel R. M. Newport many white-haired veterans uncovered and saluted as they recognized Mrs. John A. Logan who gracefully returned every salute.

The parade has been in mind to such an extent that the politics of the encampment must take a back seat and wait for the business session to open tomorrow. The candidates are still

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being urged by their friends, the leaders being Rear Admiral Mead, Major T. S. Clarkson, and New Hampshire's candidate, Comrade Linehan. It seems tonight to be dividing between East and West, and the fact that Buffalo will surely get the next encampment may affect the result, as the sections are somewhat jealous of the honors. There are more candidates, and they will have strong support, but these are the leaders. The other offices will depend to a considerable extent on the result of the Commander-in-Chief contest.

TO UNITE IRISH FACTIONS.

Great Convention of Representative Men Opens at Dublin.

DUBLIN, Ireland, Sept. 1.—The great convention of representatives of the Irish race, summoned with a view to affording an opportunity to all who desire to see unity restored among the Irish Nationalists, to come together and formulate a platform in support of which Irish Nationalists throughout the world may act together, was opened in Leinster Hall at noon today. Fully 2,000 delegates were present, including representatives from Great Britain and Ireland, the United States, Canada, Australia and South Africa.

Right Rev. Patrick O'Donnell, Bishop of Raphoe, was elected permanent chairman. The Healeyites and Parnellites took no part in the convention holding themselves entirely aloof from the gathering. Resolutions were passed favoring the reconstruction of a united Irish party bound together in home rule ranks and disciplined under the rule of the majority.

ERIOUS TROUBLE NOT EXPECTED. British View of the Brazilian Difficulty.

LONDON, August 29.—In political circles it is believed that the difficulty between Italy and Brazil will be amicably arranged, as Italy, with her Abyssinian trouble still unsettled, has quite enough to do without engaging in hostilities with Brazil, especially in view of the state of the Italian exchequer.

From Rio Janeiro it is stated that it is not believed there will be any serious complications, as the Brazilian Government is determined that the material damage sustained by Italians and the demagogic insults to the Italian flag shall be fairly dealt with and that suitable amends will be made.

BRITISH ADVANCE UP THE NILE Delay Caused by a Storm Which Wrecked the Camp.

LONDON, August 29.—The advance of the British expedition up the Nile has been seriously retarded by unheard-of weather during the past week. A heavy cyclone swept the advance camp with hardly a warning, and a sandstorm followed by a thunderstorm, demolished hundreds of huts and tents, destroying twelve miles of the new railroad, and cut off telegraphic communication with the front for several days.

REVOLT IN THE PHILIPPINES. Insurgents Easily Beaten in the First Conflict.

MADRID, Aug. 30.—The official telegrams received here from Captain General Blanco of the Philippine Islands announce that 1,000 rebels took the field against the Spanish forces for the purpose of bringing about a revolution. The insurgents were badly armed and were easily defeated. Troops are now in pursuit of the fugitives. Governor Blanco, however, estimates that the separatists number at least 4,000. He has asked the Government to send reinforcements. The Spanish Ministry today decided to send 2,000 troops to the Philippine Islands without delay.

Armenians Will Fight to a Finish. CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 29.—The Armenian revolutionary committee have issued another manifesto in which are embodied twelve demands, the chief of which is that autonomy be granted to the Armenians.

After enumerating their demands the manifesto goes on to declare that the Armenians will fight for their rights until the last of them have been killed.

ILLUSION OR NOT!

Upon Answer to This Depends Definition of Craze.

Dr. Bishop Writes Upon Evils Perpetrated by Gold Bugs. Gold Is Not Sound Money.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to disclaim the intention of charging you with imputing immorality to the advocates of free coinage of silver, although such imputation is a usual one in Eastern papers. Such a good and noble Christian pastor as Dr. Cuyler recently denounced the immorality of the silver movement. You will not, however, expect me to be delighted with your persisting in the use of the term "silver craze."

Whether the present active excitement of the people is a "craze" or not, depends upon whether they are under an illusion, or have only been awakened to discern a real and great evil, namely that of gold monometallism. If that is really the source of the demoralization of business, they are justified in excitement and in earnestness to put an end to the evil. The error of the people, if such it be, should be met by sound reasons in reputation, and not by denunciations of their "craze."

I desire also to offer objection to your characterizing the other party as the followers of "sound money" principles. The contention of the silver party is that gold money has become thoroughly unsound, by reason of an artificial and unnatural expansion of its value, so that its purchasing power has become double what it was before silver was shut out from its former function as primary money, and gold was given the monopoly of that function. They contend that silver is the truly "sound" money, because it has not varied in its purchasing power, and therefore ought to be reinstated in its former office.

The silver movement is a mighty and determined protest against the gigantic and gross iniquity by which a monopoly of money power was given to gold, destroying one-half of the primary money of the world, in order to endow the holders of bonded securities with twice the real amount of what was owing them. It is less the wage-earners who feel this, than the farmers whose wheat and butter and fruit are worth only half what they formerly were, while their mortgage and interest remain the same. These people believe that they have discovered the fraud which has been practiced upon them by the Goldites, and they propose to vote so as to right it. Calling them crazed will not be likely to lessen the strength of their purpose. S. E. B.

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OLD SPAIN AND THE MISSIONARY WORK.

Letter From Wm. H. Gulick to
Mrs. Coan of Honolulu.

READ TO HONOLULU M. C. SOCIETY

Regrets at Decrease of Appropriations
From American Board—The Feeling
Against the United States—Good
Results From Two Young Students.

The following letter from W. H. Gulick, a missionary residing in Spain, was read at the last meeting of the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society, and is of interest to the old residents on the islands:

SAN SEBASTIAN, April 30, 1896.
Mrs. L. B. Coan, Corresponding Secretary
H. M. C. Society, Honolulu:

My Dear Mrs. Coan—I think that I may truly say that never before in my life have I been so pressed with work and cares as I have been the four months of this year. The reduction on the appropriations for our missionary work has been so great that much time and strength have been spent in seeking funds outside of the constituency of the American Board, so as to be able to retain the work that we now have in hand. In this, however, we have been only partially successful, though having received two or three very generous gifts. One of these was from the Hawaiian Islands. We have, in the main, held the work intact, but it has been at the cost of personal sacrifices that we could ill afford to make, and by assuming obligations that have yet to be met—but how we do not yet know.

And then, this embroglio with the United States has brought its peculiar trials and cares. Without attempting to decide as to the merits of the case, we may say that until the controversy respecting the recognition of the belligerent rights of the Cuban insurgents was precipitated by the discussions in the Congress at Washington, it was a decided advantage to us to be able to hail from the United States. But since this question has been under discussion—commencing the first of February—it has been the part of wisdom for us to keep as much as possible in retirement.

The explosion of feeling throughout Spain was something wonderful. Instantly the floodgates of wrath were opened, and such a torrent of abuse was poured out upon the Yankees as for a fortnight or more made it seem probable that before it stopped it would sweep us across the frontier into France. In no other place in Spain are Americans at all "in evidence" as we are here—our school being known throughout the country as El Colegio Norte Americano.

But, while for a month the tension was very great, it was evident that only a little more and there would be a catastrophe, by exercising great prudence the crisis was averted, and we are now sailing on more quiet waters.

And just here I must say that, personally, no one of us has suffered any harm, nor hardly an insult. In this family of some fifty young Spanish women and girls—than which a more patriotic group could nowhere be found—the self-restraint and the consideration for the feelings of the unfortunate "Americans" in their midst has been something very beautiful and noteworthy. No better proof could be given of the genuine love and respect that they have for those whom they gratefully recognize as unselfishly giving their lives to bring the benefits of the Gospel to Spain.

And the same must be said of the pastors and evangelists and other employees of the mission. Not a word has been said or written by any one of them but in the kindest and most grateful spirit.

In view of all this we most deeply regret that the reduction of remittances from the American Board should come just now, for in spite of our best efforts all the laborers have suffered for lack of funds the last two months, and notwithstanding our assurances to the contrary, we know that they cannot help thinking that probably the feeling in the United States against Spain is, in part at least, the cause of their suffering. Never could there be a more inopportune time to cut down our work in Spain; and, God helping us, we will not do it!

In the whole range of this work we were never more encouraged than we are now. I will not take space in this letter to recount cases in one and another and still another of our congregations that prove the deep and genuine work of the Holy Spirit in the hearts of many who have accepted the Gospel at our hands. I must, however, tell of the success of

OUR TWO UNIVERSITY GIRLS

at Madrid. Two of our students who, in 1894, had taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts in San Sebastian, continued their studies for the University degree of "Licenciado en Filosofia y Letras," which corresponds to that of Master of Arts.

Mrs. Gulick made special inquiries of the professors of the University of Madrid as to what would be necessary for our pupils to do, as students not under official instruction. In some of the studies she was able to secure a "programme" prepared by the professor, in meeting the line of work to be followed during the year in his classes. In others this was impossible, as the professors would lecture on different subjects, and the students under official instruction, would be examined on the subject matter of the lectures. It so happened that the very studies for which there

was no official "programme" were those that belong to Mrs. Gulick's department of instruction in our school, and this threw upon her, therefore, the difficult task of preparing the girls for examination in General Literature, Philosophy, Metaphysics and Spanish Literature, with no idea of the methods of teaching of the professors or of the character and extent of the examinations required.

Mrs. Gulick writes about this: "The year has been one of no little anxiety. We were risking much. Failure would be serious, for the growing reputation of the school would suffer."

"In May of the present year, 1895, Miss Webb and I went again to Madrid to matriculate the two girls, Esther Alonso and Juliana Campo, in the University. We were not able to stay to the examinations, and so the girls telegraphed us the result of each as it took place. Our emotion can be imagined when we received the first telegram: 'Two sobresalientes,' which means 'leaping over everything.' The final record was sobresaliente in all, namely, in General Literature, Greek, Universal History, Philosophy and Metaphysics—ten examinations, and the highest marks that the University can give in all of them!"

"Esther Alonso writes: 'After congratulating us, the professors asked with whom we had studied. We told them that our professors were women. How surprised they were. "Women!" Then they asked us where we had studied, and we told them with professors from the United States. Then they asked us who the lady was who accompanied us at first, and we told them she was our director, who had taught us the study in which we had just been examined—Metaphysics. They said such flattering things to us that we were ashamed to repeat them, but you can imagine them."

"After our examination in Universal History we were waiting in the office of the Secretary to know the result, when the professor himself came in and told us that the other two members of the tribunal had insisted on giving us "sobresaliente." He added, laughing: "I did not intend to give you such a good mark, for you are enemies of my Catholic God."

"Sr. Salmeron said that we and the young lady who had been studying in the University are the three notabilities this year. The professors also asked many questions about the school—the number of teachers, languages taught, manner of living, and finally the address of our school in San Sebastian."

So, step by step, the Lord is leading us onward, we hardly know to what goal, but we are sure that it is to a position of greater and still greater influence for the good of women in Spain.

My prayer and my heart's desire is that you shall be sustained and guided and blessed in them all.

And I am, as always, very sincerely,
your cousin,
WM. H. GULICK.

THE SOUTH SEAS.

Missionary Work in Ponape—New Churches on Kusaie.

We reported last month the arrival of Captain Bray at Honolulu, and he has now written us of what he was permitted to learn about affairs on the island of Ponape. Neither Captain Bray nor Mr. Price were allowed to visit the islanders in their homes, the Spanish governor keeping strict watch lest there should be any intercourse held with the natives. But certain facts were learned. At Kiti, where Nanapeli lives, there is a church membership of thirty and a day school of ninety; at Mant, a Protestant native teacher and preaches regularly to a church of sixty members. The Metanlenim tribe, which has ever been most steadfast in its maintenance of Protestant principles, has three stations, one at Oua, where there is a church of sixty members; one at Chapelet, with a church of one hundred members; while the "Taman branch" has a church of sixty members. These are all the definite statistics that are given, but there are allusions to the work of the old teachers, Obadiah, Obadiah, David, Julian, Josiah, and others. While, therefore, under the present Spanish rule there can be no intercourse held with the native Christians, there is every reason to believe that there are living churches, holding fast to the faith, and that fruit is being gathered unto life eternal.

In the year 1891 a hurricane destroyed all the native churches on the island of Kusaie, where our training schools for the Marshall and Gilbert Islands are located. It will be remembered that Kusaie is a high island, with a population of about four hundred, having a language altogether peculiar. More than a year ago the people rebuilt the best of the old churches, and this past year they have rebuilt three more, making them entirely of stone, of the native coral rock. Mr. Channon, in reporting this fact, says that it required the labors of all the natives on the island for several weeks, and at the dedication service the people, of course, attended en masse. The king of Kusaie seems to be holding fast to his profession of faith, and under his rule no liquor is to be had on the island. The work of the people in rebuilding these churches shows that the labors of Mr. Snow are still bearing good fruit. Missionary Herald.

PUNAHOU'S BOOM.

Increased Attendance and Every Prospect of Success this Year.

The present school year has brought in a rich harvest for Punahou College in the shape of a very much increased attendance. The preparatory department has 120 and the collegiate with a promise of quite a number more. The boarding department contains more boys than there were last year, and all put together a year ago, the school seems to point toward a most prosperous year.

As yet no new teachers have been secured, who, however, will be expected to fill the vacancies in the preparatory and boarding departments, and the students under official instruction, would be examined on the subject matter of the lectures. It so happened that the very studies for which there

ness College, will have charge of the business department.

W. H. Babbitt will have charge of the Latin department and will enthrone the boys and girls too for that matter with the athletic spirit.

In September Atlantic.

One of the most striking figures at the Harvard University commencement last June was Booker T. Washington, the negro president of Tuskegee Institute. The University conferred upon him at that time the degree of A. M. and by honoring him honored itself. He has developed at Tuskegee, Alabama, an institution which is a more powerful agency for the elevation of the negro race than almost all other agencies together. The true, true in economics and socially true—method of quickening and elevating not only the negro but the whole South he explains in a noteworthy article in the Atlantic Monthly for September.

HO FOR THE RACES!

Program for September 19th, as Arranged by the Committee.

Plenty of Real Sport in Store for the Multitude.
Aquatic Events of Every Description.

The Regatta Committee of the Hawaiian Rowing Association held a meeting yesterday morning for the purpose of deciding finally on the list of events and prizes to be given on September 19th and arranged the following program:

OFFICIAL PROGRAM.

1. Yacht race. First Class. First prize, \$50; second, \$25. Course: From starting line, passing out the channel, keeping between the buoys, leaving spar and bell buoys on the port side; thence to and around flag boat off Waikiki, keeping it on the port side in rounding, to a flag boat off quarantine grounds, keeping it on the starboard in rounding; thence to spar buoy, keeping it on the port side, keeping between the buoys in the channel, back to the starting line.
2. Four-oared shell race. Prize, \$50. Course: Three-quarters mile straight away from old fishmarket, and finish off buoy.
3. Tub race. Prize, \$5. Start from tug boat wharf and finish at judges' stand.
4. Swimming race. Prize, \$5.
5. Steamer boat race. First prize, \$25; second, \$15; third, \$10. Course: From starting point out the channel; thence to and around the "knuckle buoy," keeping the same on port side in rounding, and back to starting point.
6. Six-Paddle canoe race. First prize, \$10; second, \$5. Course: From starting line to and around first can buoy on the east side of harbor and back to starting point.
7. Four-oared sliding seat barge race. Prize, \$25. Course: Spar buoy.
8. Tug-of-war, for shore boats, single scull. Prize, \$5.
9. Yacht race. Second class. First prize, \$40; second prize, \$20. Course: From starting line, passing out the channel, keeping between the buoys, leaving spar and bell buoys on the port side; thence to and around flag boat off Waikiki, keeping it on the port side in rounding; thence to bell and spar buoys, keeping them on the starboard side, keeping between the buoys in the channel, back to the starting line.
10. Six-oared sliding seat barge race. Prize, \$30. Course: From starting line out the channel, leaving spar buoy on port side; thence to and around bell buoy, keeping same on port side in rounding, and back to starting line, keeping spar buoy on starboard side.
11. Diving contest. Prize, \$5.
12. Canoe sailing race. Prize, \$10. Course: Same as No. 6 race.
13. Five-oared whaleboat race, with rudder. First prize, \$40; second, \$10. Course: Same as No. 10 race.
14. Two-oared shore boat race. Prize, \$10. Course: From starting line out the channel to and around first can buoy, keeping it on the port side in rounding, and back to the starting line.

Races open to all. No entry fees. The swimming, diving, tug-of-war and tub races, entries open till the start of the races.

All rowing races are to be governed by the racing rules of the Hawaiian Rowing Association.

For the other races entries must be made to the Secretary of the Regatta Committee, Mr. W. C. Parke, at 13 Kahumahu street, on or before 2 p. m. of Wednesday, September 16, 1896.

Each entry shall include the name of the boat; or if it has none, the name of the person who enters it in the race.

For further information apply to the Chairman, Mr. Walter E. Wall, or to the Secretary.

New Pumping Plants.

W. P. Eichbaum representing the Crane Co., Pacific Coast Agents for Henry R. Worthington, manufacturers of pumping machinery, condensers and water meters, left for San Francisco after having closed contracts with the Kahuku and Pioneer sugar plantations for a high duty pumping plant apiece for irrigation on high levels. These will be down on March 1st, 1897.

It is more than probable that the company represented by Mr. Eichbaum will set up an agency in Honolulu in the near future.

Owing to over-crowding and bad ventilation, the air of the schoolroom is, often close and impure, and teachers and pupils frequently suffer from lung and throat troubles. To all such we would say, try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For coughs, colds, weak lungs and bronchial troubles no other remedy can compare with it. Says A. C. Frost, Superintendent of Schools, Pacific Depot, Ohio: "Having some knowledge of the efficacy of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, I have no hesitation in recommending it to all who suffer from coughs and throat troubles, etc." It is sold by all druggists and dealers. Please write to W. H. Babbitt, Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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IN THE LATEST STYLES.
A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

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A FULL ASSORTMENT.
Silesias, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Moleskins, Meltons, Serge, Kamgarns, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces, and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reichenstein & Selter Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.
American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Caustic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.
Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing-lates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.
Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates.
Railroad Steel Sleepers.
Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks. Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

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For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scrofula, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Cures the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s., each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.



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All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

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Hard Wood, Elegant Design, Beautiful Finish.

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Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

JAMIE WILDER AS A TRAVELER.

Extracts from His Interesting
Journal Furnish Information.

BRIMFUL OF WIT AND HUMOR.

Through China and on to Borneo—Life of
"Roughing It"—Characteristics of People
Met With—Malay Boys Like Hawaiians.
Rajah and His Mode of Living—Bishop
Hose and His Scientific Bent of Mind.
Superstitions of the Country Set Forth.

Jamie Wilder is coming home soon, and when he does it is an assured fact that he will be full of information about the lands through which he has traveled, as is indicated by his journal, leaves of which have been sent to his mother from time to time. Jamie is an observer, and sees things not alone as they are, but is able to surround them with a halo of wit that means so much in the enjoyment of a piece of reading matter. Through the kindness of Mrs. S. G. Wilder the journal beginning with Hong Kong has been obtained. Paragraphs of interest to the public have been culled and are published below:

Hong Kong—The Captain and I took passage for Singapore. The old man was a curio. All aboard the Salazie (French mail) were interested. He swore at everything.

Saigon—Forty miles up river; uninteresting banks, a few stations which slightly relieved the monotony, and the Salazie came into the head town of the French possessions in China, with Siam a buffer between it and India. Here I saw a suburb of Paris in the wilderness. Broad streets, cafes on the sidewalk, and the whole population talking Pailgou French. This is where we get "Savoy" for "do you know."

It was hotter than I have ever seen it before—101 deg. in the shade. I looked for a cool spot and found it near a stove. All the stores close at 10 and open again at 2. This for rest.

There was a good-bye between a French officer of artillery and his young wife and baby. She had suffered from the heat, I think, and was going back to Paris. They loved each other frantically—he was whispering things in ardent French all the way down the river, and then the axe fell. I was near when the long good-bye took place. He was tall and good looking, and she was his till death, to judge by the way she looked into his eyes. I heard the word "Dieu." They were both stone white, but baby prattled away. He kissed her, then baby, and then baby and mother together. It was here she clung to him, "baby and all," and sobbed with sobs. I was the only one watching them, and watched them well, so well that I wept myself. Moral: Don't love anything very much, and then you will never have to go through with such agony.

After he had got into the pilot boat he never looked up. She went to kissing baby, and then watched the outstation fade away.

I was glad when they said unto me, "We will be in Singapore tomorrow."

Singapore—We came into the straits quite early. Seven days from Hong Kong and up to the harbor. The Malay boys in their shell like canoes interested me. They dived for pennies like Hawaiians. In fact Malays look like Hawaiians, with a little shorter stature, but instead of homely denim breeches they wear the sarong, a cloth around the waist.

Singapore is the Babel of the world. In the streets one hears Kling (the tongue of those dark brown, almost black fellows of India, whose eyebrows are black and beetling. They wear sarongs tucked up and showing long, skinny black legs, and do the dirty work), Malay, Chinese, Parsee, Hindustanee and all European tongues.

Here the Chinese drive tandems and ride fancy bicycles, have beautiful residences and gardens, and are most cheeky. They are called "Towkays," where rich, and are a sturdy part of the Straits settlements population.

We looked at the dock yards and the schooner Reliance. The Chinese build boats and have big docks and ships. Teak being high (best from Burma), a two-masted, 100-ton schooner, 90 feet over all, and rigged, would cost about \$1,000, Mexican money.

The Chitty, a Hindu broker and money lender. You see him in his rich shawl chasing up some delinquent debtor. They go shaven and dress in white. Lend money to anybody, preferably to clerks in English houses, and demand an awful percentage—20 to 50—and this you must pay monthly.

A clerk in a drug store, who was the only man outside of our landlord who spoke to me in ten days, told me his friends were mostly all tied up with them. You can kick them down stairs, but you must pay in the end.

I bought two or three Malay vocabularies and went at this language. It is the medium in the East. They talk it in Borneo.

"He is at ceram"—"Dia ada di Ceram." "He threw stones at me"—"Dia jemfar batu sama sah ya"—the arrangement being like French or Hawaiian.

Five—Lema (Malay), elena (Hawaiian).

You "Kau (Malay, kau (yours, Hawaiian).

Eye—Mata (Malay); make (Haw'n).

Die—Mate (Malay); make (Haw'n).

But these isolated words didn't help me any.

The boys are due tomorrow, but they

came a day earlier and caught us napping. It was good to get together again. Our plans were changed. All attempts to cruise in our own boat were abandoned. The Captain felt badly, as he loses his job.

Date, May 1896—The gang visited Johore and the Sultan's palace, fourteen miles by gharry and a ride across the straits in a Chinese boat. We saw some "proper jungle" on the way, and very nearly roasted to death, the sun was so hot.

The palace I won't describe. It was rather shoddy. But at the Johore Club we ate the best curry so far.

The Sultan is a young man. His father's picture hung in the grand throne room. I thought it looked like a gray haired old Kalakaua.

We visited a Malay tiger store, but saw tigers, leopards and monkeys only. Furness bought one—a ma can, or dog-faced monkey.

We chewed beetle with the keeper and had beautiful crimsoned lips and tongue for an hour afterward. The beetle nut is the fruit of a palm (nipa?) and is cut up in pieces. Then you smear a little lime (very white and made of shells, etc.) on a sirih leaf from a wild pepper vine. Lastly a pinch of gambell, and then you wrap everything up and chew



THE CHITTY.
(Drawn by Jamie Wilder.)

away. It is refreshing, especially to Malays on the march. One chewing it appears to have a mouth full of blood. Most Malays, therefore, have badly stained teeth.

One day I too purchased a half-starved monkey from a street peddler. He proves a nice pet—uglier than sin, but amusing.

Mohammed Abdullah il Allah—or some such name—an Indian with a spot of dragon's blood on his forehead (what caste that is I know not) showed us one day on the hotel veranda some of the most wonderful juggling I ever witnessed. It was legerdemain A No. 1. He told me he taught Harry Gillig the trick with two kinds of sand. He offers to show me the same thing for 100 rupees! And Gillig bought three or four for 50! (Rupee, 40 cents.)

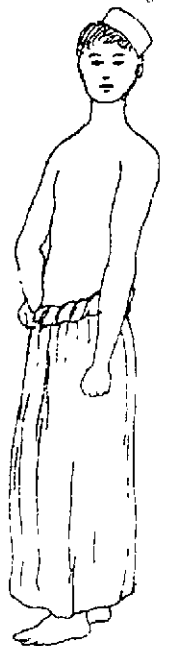
May 8—We got our baggage together, now swollen by a pick-axe, an axe, knives, lead for bullets, keg of powder, rubber blankets, mattresses, cane pillows, bottles of alcohol for specimens, pounds of arsenic, etc., for our trip to Borneo.

We sailed at 5 p. m. on the S. S. Rajah Brooke, Captain Joyce of Sarawak. The Brooke is about 700 tons, a little larger than the Kinan. She runs every ten days to Kuching, the Rajah's town.

Rajah Charles Brooke is the nephew of Sir James Brooke, who left England for some reason or other, and assisted the old Rajah, a Malay, to defend himself from the river pirates who made excursions up the Sadong, Rajang, etc., each year. Somehow the old Rajah made over the whole state to Brooke. In 1857, the year father landed in Hawaii, there was a terrible uprising among the Chinese, who wanted to run the country.

There were Dyaks—the original people, Malays—who continually plundered them with the help of opposite tribes and Chinese.

Charles Brooke was an outstation officer when the news of this rebellion reached him, together with tales that the old Rajah was killed. (He barely escaped, another white man having been killed.) Down comes the present Rajah with his Dyaks, head hunters,



MALAY BOY.
(Drawn by Jamie Wilder.)

and of the 10,000 Chinese then in Sarawak not fifty escaped. They were hunted down by the Dyaks, who took, some of them, enough heads to last a life time. Ever since the old Rajah's death Charles Brooke, G. C. B., has been Rajah with a will.

We sighted Borneo early in the morning, and another strange land began to unfold, thickly wooded, low, but looking sea coast and some blue mountains in the distance. After rounding the bluff, upon which stood the lighthouse, we started toward the river.

She went at full speed—showing that Joyce is a skipper and not a deep water mate—right up the river. In the shallow water of the bar there were fishing stations, a hut on tall stilts where a Dyak fisherman lives, net in hand. The banks of the Sarawak are swampy for a long way, a tangle of nipa palms and creepers. Beyond loomed big trees, and occasionally the branches swayed frantically—monkeys!

An odd thing was the number of sign boards with "Rocks, keep mild-

river," and "Hug this shore" upon them. Ten miles or so up stream was a fork in the waterway where hung from a tree the notice

KUCHONG

Kuching is the capital town of the Rajahdom where the Rajah and his First Divisional Resident lives, continues Jamie.

We passed Malay houses galore, on stilts, with the tide acting as scavenger. In the doors and crowding the ladder steps were bunches of pickaninies, and coyly veiled with her sarong, a girl or two. But of Malays more hereafter.

There was a toot of whistles and the white port of Kuching loomed up. Bang! The gun announcing "Royal mail."

On the right was the fort and the residency, the palace or "astana," and a long stretch of green lawns and gardens.

The Borneo houses look like Kawalaha Seminary or Kaumapahill Church at home. Peaked roofs with white plaster.

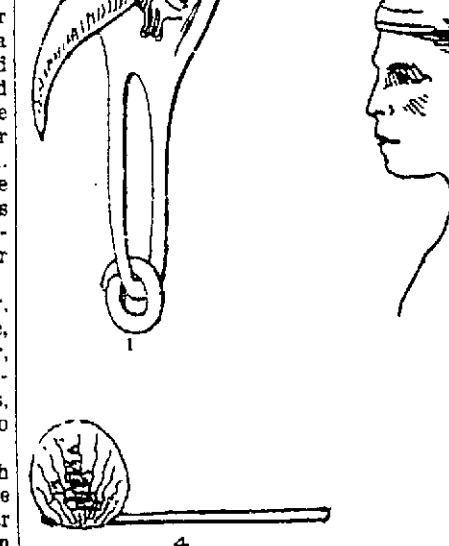
The mercury was at 89 deg. when we moored on the other side, where the jail, warehouses and ordinary residences are. Sarawak, or rather Kuching, is reclaimed jungle, but thirty years have given it an European look. The streets are clean and wide. The town is about as big as Hilo.

My impression is that there are about fifteen English people here.

The Sarawak Government rules over Mohammedan Malays (under Moslem law), over Chinese (mercantile and strict English common law), over Dyaks, Kayans, Kenniahs, Kemahbits and others with a law based on good principles. However, there is no set law—the Rajah is absolute.

Every man here wears a sarong. It makes a cool and comfortable dress when you are alone.

We are enrolled at the Club, a house with two billiard tables, a tennis court and bowling alley. Every night after this we bowled or played tennis, the



1. Kayan's Ear. 2. Kayan Chief. 3. Dyak's Ear. 4. Egyptian Punkah. 5. Parang.
(Sketched by Jamie Wilder.)

result being that I came down to 170 pounds, a skeleton!

The Resident, Mr. Deshom, is a very nice man. His wife is a charming girl, with just a trace of those rosy cheeks she brought with her from England.

One day we went across the river, and as we passed into the astana the guard saluted with "present arms. The Rajah is a man about 60, and looks, talks and acts like the "Earl" in Little Lord Fauntleroy.

We sat down to a very good dinner. At each corner of the table stood a Dyak in the white uniform, swinging an Egyptian punkah. The table was decorated with white ginger blossoms, and when the punkah wafted the old familiar smell of "awapuhi" toward me I thought of home.

Met Bishop Hose. He has studied the ferns of the Malay Archipelago and is an acknowledged authority on this branch of science.

His nephew, Charles Hose, came here as a cadet, fifteen years ago. He is now about 35. Aside from being a trump card for the Government of the River Baram, whose races were the biggest fighters and the hardest to manage, he has turned his attention to science. He is "A. M. R. G. S." "M. J. S." "Knight of the White Falcon" and an authority on the fauna and flora of the island. He knew of Uncle Frank as a writer on Hawaiian ethnology. Prouded a book one day in which Alapaki's name is mentioned.

Baram River is just what we wanted, but Hose says it would be suicide to go beyond the Government lines. He says we would surely be killed.

In Kuching the Malay is the lazy man who usually reads and writes and worships Allah; the Chinaman keeps the shops, and the Dyak is the wild Indian who is bartered with.

A morning in the jungle was one of the landmarks of this trip. Trees so huge! Such impassable tangles of rattan and palms! Great yellow flowers, tank pools of brown water, and the whistles, strident shrieks and calls of thousands of birds. But these are hard to hit. A flash of green and that is all. Once behind a tree your chance is gone.

The small side-wheeler "Lucifer" arrived and we embarked for Baram River.

Two or three days before I was walking in the Bezar when a sight approached, a Kayan chief and his few retainers. He named me observing him, and made straight at me with palm outstretched. We shook hands solemnly, but he clung on, talking Kayan or Malay. I don't know which. He then embraced me with both arms, and thus we proceeded along the street. Now his costume was this. A mongrel Malay cap and a Chinese coat very dirty.

The rest was Kayan—a chawat (like the Hawaiian malio), a sitting down mat swinging behind and ear pendants which dragged his ear lobes down five inches. His companions were almost naked and decked with feathers and yellow stiff cloth.

Orang Kava Tamongkong Lawal of the Long Pata's is his full cognomen. A year or more ago he "winked" at a raid

into an offending village of the tribe when three people were murdered and their heads taken as an evidence of prowess. According to the custom, all hands celebrated. The heads are insulted, pelted and fed by women and eventually smoked over the public fire where they hang as an expiation of past wrongs and an example to the young.

But the Resident of Baram demanded the heads and the perpetrators of the outrage. As the old man's son was implicated, there was a row. The appearance of a Government expedition at Tamongkong's Lighthouse was almost blood for blood. But they were kept from fighting the heads were given up, and the old man was sent to Kuching as a state prisoner.

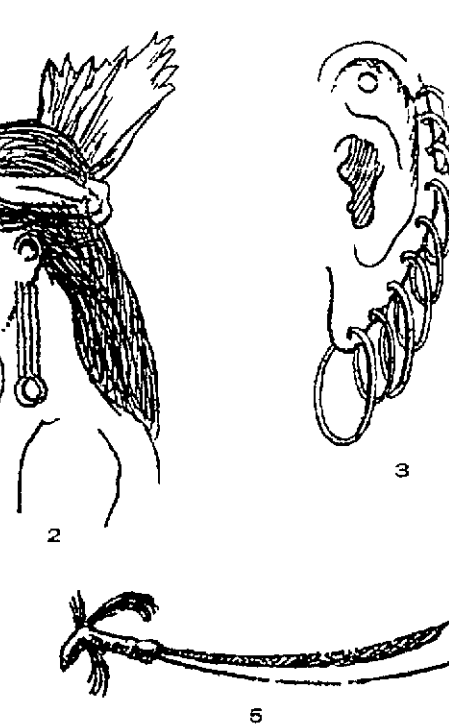
At daybreak, May 22d, we made out Baram mouth and the Zohara. The steamer up-river was lovely. It was a delight to see strange birds and monkeys from your chair. We described a gavi or alligator swimming along. As many as five people have been nabbed by these brutes this month.

Like the Sarawak, the water is muddy here and the banks ooze. We had quite a stretch of river, as it turns and writhes like a snake.

The first sight of Baram was like finding a tennis court on Mauna Kea, for here we saw a stretch of green lawn and three very neat houses.

On May 23d we dined with the Rajah. While at dinner on the bluff overlooking the river, divinely romantic, a swarm of war canoes packed with natives took the occasion to celebrate. They had made frames of rattan and bamboo over their boats, and upon these they lighted candles. Gongs, flutes, yells! It was a sight to stir the blood. The Rajah sat unmoved, but I could see he was pleased to have a show of loyalty.

We had some very funny deputations. The savages worship Hose, and we were scarcely in the house before the veranda was packed with crowds of Dyaks and Kayans. Their head dresses, pierced ear-holes, etc., are now familiar. They are the exact color of Hawaii-

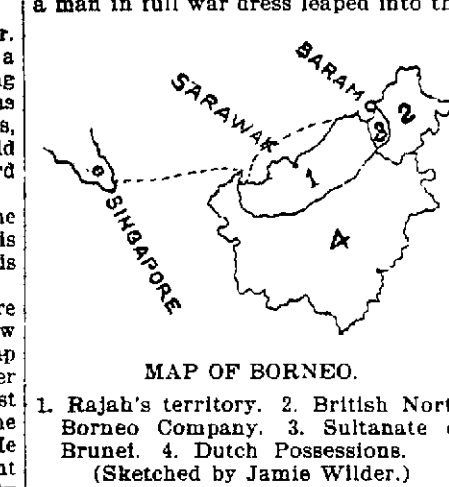


MAP OF BORNEO.
1. Rajah's territory. 2. British North Borneo Company. 3. Sultanate of Brunel. 4. Dutch Possessions.
(Sketched by Jamie Wilder.)

ans, but they are shorter and not so good looking. Some of the men are beauties, with limbs and carriage that would set an artist wild.

At daylight the din of monkeys, trogans, hornbills and a thousand others never falls to wake me. It is like a big fire down town in Honolulu at night when the murmur and babble comes up to Eekbank on the wind.

The warriors danced for the Rajah, a man in full war dress leaped into the



MAP OF BORNEO.
1. Rajah's territory. 2. British North Borneo Company. 3. Sultanate of Brunel. 4. Dutch Possessions.
(Sketched by Jamie Wilder.)

ring, a kind of bagpipe played a plaintive melody, and whoop! he went at it. "Come here and chew dirt! Whoop!" "There goes the head of the man who killed my father!" Then came a roll in the dirt. He recovers with a bound and a wicked sweep of his "parang," a savage looking short sword, like a scimitar.

I was charmed. It was by all odds the most savagely wild sight I have ever seen.

One youth jumped in to dance, with a yell, which owing to changing voice, came out in a pathetic shriek. All the Dyaks laughed. A Kenniah said, "He barks like the deer." Another laugh, but the look the boy cast on the would-be wit was so full of hatred that I half expected to see the Kenniahs and Dyaks get at it.

They hate each other, but there is a peace-making arranged for tomorrow morning.

May 24th. The peace-making. A deputation of skinny Dyaks came up. It seems they don't want the Kenniahs to have their charms in their pockets, and they don't want to look at the liver of the pig because they are afraid of the "more blood" spot. Hose talked and jawed. He is as much versed as any of them. "If the liver is bad we'll scrape it."

Jamie has sent no more leaves from his journal, for the thought of pig probably made him so homesick that he could do nothing, and sent along what he had. However, when he has recovered it is very probable that he will give some interesting details of other places he has visited.

All the letters of the alphabet are contained in the following. "A quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog."

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Relieved by
CUTICURA

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Women Only

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G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

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NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
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JUST RECEIVED: A complete assortment of French Muslins, French Chafys, Black Alpacas, Black and Colored Cashmeres, Serges, Ribbons,

Laces, Flowers, Linen Handkerchiefs, Table Napkins, Linen Damasks—bleached and unbleached, Bedspreads, Blankets and Sheetings.

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THE VACUUM OILS

The best Lubricants manufactured.

Picture Mouldings

The latest patterns just received from the factory

Slack & Brownlow's Filters

Twenty years' experience has failed to produce so good a water purifier.

"TLL SIGN NOTHING. I AM AN OLD MAN."

Campbell on Witness Stand Testifies Against Winthrop.

WAS IN IRONS OVER TWO DAYS.

District Attorney Barnes Conducts Examination—First Saw Defendant in San Jose. Complaint Tells of Pete's Part in the Game—Was Plucky to the End of Drama.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3.—Millions of Campbell, in homely phrase, through which ran a suggestion of his native Scotch brogue and mode of expression that forty-six years' residence among the soft-speaking Kanakas of the Sandwich Islands has not obliterated, told as weird and startling a story of crime from the witness stand, and under oath as ever Robert Louis Stevenson put in a novel.

It was the story of his abduction and his fifty-two hours' imprisonment in handcuffs and chains in the cottage, 4109 California street. It was told without effort at dramatic effect and under the limitations which the rules of evidence impose, but with a simple earnestness and intensity that gave it a convincing force. At times he was carried away with the flood of his memories of his tragic experiences, and rising from his chair, accompanied his recital with gestures, unpracticed but forcible, that gave it a wonderful effect on those who heard it. His description of his struggle to escape when he was first made aware of the purpose for which he had been enticed to the isolated cottage was graphic in the extreme.

Again, when he told of the threats of torture made to him unless he signed the papers presented for that purpose, by which a ransom of \$20,000 was to be extorted, his voice faltered and his eyes suffused with the remembrance of it as he repeated his reply, "I'll sign nothing; I'm an old man; I haven't long to live; what money I've got I worked hard for and I'll never give it up to a scoundrel like you, and rob my children."

Campbell was on the witness stand nearly the entire day, and his cross-examination is yet far from completed. His narrative was detailed and circumstantial without any confusion of incidents, as though each separate fact during that entire fifty-two hours of suspense had been burned into his memory. In only one particular did his testimony contradict the fact. That was in relation to the way in which the front door of the cottage is hung on its hinges.

District Attorney Barnes himself conducted the examination of Campbell. In reply to the usual preliminary questions the witness said he was a resident of Honolulu, and had been a resident of the Sandwich Islands for forty-six years "come November." At that time, also, he would be 66 years old. He first saw Winthrop, the defendant, Friday afternoon, July 31st, about 3 o'clock, at the Hotel Vendome, San Jose. Winthrop introduced himself, said he had just sold a ranch for \$70,000, wanted to invest it in coffee lands in the Sandwich Islands, and wanted the witness' advice as well as his assurance to his wife that it would be a good climate for her health, she being an invalid.

"I told him I was going to sail Tuesday, and I would be very busy and wouldn't have time to call on his wife. But he urged me so much that I said, finally that if I had time I would call."

Campbell then told of his return to San Francisco Monday, August 3d. Soon after for the Anglo-California Bank, Winthrop came up and began talking to him, urging him to see Mrs. Winthrop. Campbell refused for want of time, and the two walked together down Montgomery to Pine, where they separated. Campbell going to the bank, where he drew \$250 in twelve double eagles and one \$10 piece on a letter of credit issued by Bishop & Co. of Honolulu for \$10,000. Campbell had this \$250 in gold he had just drawn and which was in a leather purse, two \$20 bills and one \$10 bill, which, with his letter of credit, were in a long pocket-book in the inside pocket of his coat, and a \$5 bill, two silver half dollars and a few silver dimes in his vest pocket.

Later in the day Winthrop again met him and he yielded to his persuasions and started with him on a Sacramento street car for Winthrop's supposed home on California street. Near the Mills building they met Urquhart in company with a lady.

Arriving at the cottage, 4109 California street, Campbell was ushered into the parlor to the chairs facing the door into the hall. The supposed Mrs. Winthrop did not appear and Campbell grew impatient. Winthrop assured him his wife would soon come in.

The next thing I saw there was a man standing in the doorway. He had a pistol in his hand pointing it at me. His face was covered with a black silk of cotton handkerchief stuffed in his vest and under his hat with holes bored in it for his eyes. He said, "I'll shoot you if you don't stand up and hold up your hands." I said, "I didn't know what to do. Then the man came a little nearer and said again to throw up hands." Winthrop said to me, "You'd better do what he says, or he'll shoot."

I said, "I'll do it." I threw up my hands. That's the way I came to the witness stand. I threw myself forward and to one side and struck him. He went down. I saw as he was going down the pistol was off. The bullet grazed the right side of my head. I could feel it sting a little. The bullet went right through the rim of my hat. When the pistol went off I grabbed it. It was

muzzle and tried to take it away. He struggled to keep it. I was bending over him when Winthrop struck or kicked me from behind, at the same time saying, "Hold on to the gun, Pete." When he struck me from behind I threw me forward. I made a spring for the door and caught the knob. The door opened and I got one knee and one arm out. Winthrop threw himself against the door to shut it again and caught hold of me with one arm around my neck to pull me back. Then one of them hit me with something hard just behind the ear. It stunned me and I fell down. When I came to again I was lying on the floor. My legs were tied, but my hands were free. I began to struggle to get free. Then Winthrop said, "Cut his throat, Pete. If he makes any more trouble." Then they tied my hands together, dragged me into the hall bedroom back of the parlor and put me on a cane chair with a straight back. They lashed me to this.

"About 9 o'clock Tuesday morning Winthrop came in and asked if I would sign the papers. I said 'No.' 'Well,' he said, 'we'll have to torture you, then; them's the chief's orders.' Then Winthrop and Pete went into the bedroom, and I heard some hammering. Pretty soon they came out and took me into the bedroom and put me on the bed. They put handcuffs on me and fastened a chain to the handcuffs. The chain was fastened to the floor with three staples. They put a rope around my body and passed it around my wrists, and then around my legs, holding my hands down to my legs. Then Winthrop put a gag in my mouth, fastened it behind my head and kept there until Wednesday morning.

"Wednesday about 1 o'clock Winthrop came in again. He said he was going to Mexico. He said he had brought me a new hat. I said, 'You'd better give me the old one.' He said the new one was better, and as it was the same size as the old he thought it would fit. He took the gag out of my mouth and asked me if I would eat. I said 'No.' I was afraid."

At 2 o'clock Winthrop came in again and said he was going to Mexico, and had given orders for Pete to release Campbell Thursday night. He placed the new hat, Campbell's pocket-book containing the letter of credit, the knife and keys and a nickel on the bureau in the room.

Then he went to the foot of the bed, and, putting his hands on it and leaning forward, said, "Now, Campbell, I'll give you a little advice: never make any friends with strangers after this." Campbell never saw him again until after his arrest. Soon after Winthrop left Pete came in.

However, the conversation with Pete and the details of Campbell's release from the fateful cottage were kept out by and objection interposed by Mr. Bell that it was long subsequent to the alleged robbery, and was not in the presence of the defendant.

Campbell was released that night, however, and "plotted" by Pete to withdraw in half a block of the Geary-street cars. The witness identified the chain and ropes with which he was tied, the pillow slip and blankets of the bed to which he was chained, the file with which Pete pried up the staples and the pieces of board taken from the floor into which the staples were driven. Besides these, they were introduced as exhibits the coat he wore at that time, which was torn in his struggles at the door, and the new hat Winthrop gave him.

During Campbell's testimony the defendant Winthrop busily took notes of it and coached his attorney in cross-examination. It has been hinted that the story of the robbery was invented to account for it.

Coal for P. M. S. S. Co. The steamship Aztec was telephoned at 11:30 yesterday morning and arrived in port at 2:30 p. m. The Aztec is commanded by Captain Brown and left Naniimo, B. C. on August 29, consequently made the passage in 13 days. She is consigned to H. Hackfeld & Co., and brings a cargo of 4,652 tons of coal for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, by whom she is owned and used for the purpose of supplying outside ports with coal. The Aztec came into port flying the Hawaiian flag having a temporary Hawaiian register. When discharged she will be remeasured and formally put under the flag of the Islands.

IT SAVES THE CROLY CHILDREN SEAVEY V. We have a splendid sale on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and our customers come from far and near, speak of it in the highest terms. Many have said that their children would have died of croup if Chamberlain's Cough Remedy had not been given. Kellum & Curran, The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson Smith & Co. Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, Sept. 8. Stmr Iwalani, Smythe, from Lahaina. Wednesday, Sept. 9. Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Kauai ports. Stmr J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports. Stmr Kaala, Thompson, from Oahu ports. Thursday, Sept. 10. P. M. S. S. Rio de Janeiro, Ward, from San Francisco. Stmr Altmore, Watts, from Portland Ore. P. M. S. S. Aztec, Brown, from Naniimo, B. C. Stmr Kaala, Thompson, from Oahu ports. Stmr Waialeale, Peterson, from Kapaa.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, Sept. 8. Stmr Hawaii, Weir, for Honohina, Hakalau and Pepeekeo. Stmr Lehua, Nye, for Honomu and Pohakumani. Schr Ka Moi, Kama, for Paaulo. Stmr Kinanu, Clarke, for Maui and Hawaii. Stmr Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports. Stmr Mikahala, Haglund, for Kauai ports. Wednesday, Sept. 9. Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Kauai ports. S. S. Australia, Houdlette, for San Francisco. Schr. Kaukeauli, Pahala, for Paaulo. Schr. Mille Morris, for Oahu ports. Thursday, Sept. 10. P. M. S. S. City of Rio de Janeiro, Ward, for Hongkong and Yokohama. Stmr Waialeale, Peterson, for Kapaa. Stmr Iwalani, Smythe, for Hamakua.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals. From Lahaina, per stmr Iwalani, Sept. 8—E. Kopke. For Hamakua, per stmr Iwalani, Sept. 10—Mr. Reavis, D. Forbes, Miss Horner and 6 on deck. For the Orient, per P. M. S. S. Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 10—Steering: 67 to Yokohama and 1 to Hongkong. For the Orient, per Altmore, Sept. 10—Steering: 30 Japanese. For Honolulu, per Rio de Janeiro, from San Francisco, Sept. 10—John Wightman, Jr., Miss M. Truett, Mr. Oscar Curtaz, Dr. J. A. Rice, J. A. Hogg, David Shanks, Mrs. Oscar Curtaz, W. Revas. Through: For Yokohama—Mrs. R. E. Carney and infant, Rev. H. G. C. Hallock, Comdr. M. R. S. Mackenzie, U. S. N., L. S. Tiemann, T. P. Terry and wife, Rev. Harrez Brokaw and wife, Miss Lulu Ribbie, Miss A. L. Howe. For Hongkong—S. H. Saleno, Mrs. F. Fuller, Cant Yen, L. H. Gerard, R. S. Hubbel, Mrs. Edward Bailey, S. Uchida, E. C. Moore.

Departures. For Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr Claudine, Sept. 8—Mrs. J. O. Young, Miss M. Akana, Miss J. Mossman, Mrs. Kalei and child, W. A. Baldwin, F. H. Hayselden, wife, child and daughter, J. G. Garnett and wife, S. W. Kaai, J. K. Josepa, J. D. Kennedy, J. K. Raymond, M. D., E. E. Paschton, H. C. Ovenden, Ku Tong, Clara Polecki. For Kauai ports, per stmr Mikahala, Sept. 8—W. G. Smith, Miss Sharpe, Miss Etwell, C. von Hamm, Mr. Mackintosh, Father Matthias, G. N. Wilcox, Ako, Mrs. George Sea, C. P. Bonsall, F. Waldron, S. Kube, H. C. Halversen, Jas. Cowan, Mrs. Dr. Walters, Mrs. S. Berthmann, Mrs. Crowninberg, J. Asfergelt, B. Mars, H. Armitage and 59 on deck.

For San Francisco, per S. S. Australia, Sept. 9—Mr. James F. Weber, J. Landers, Miss M. L. Kilner, Miss Martha Beckwith, Capt. Alberts, S. H. Davis, W. F. McMillan, W. P. Eichbaum, B. W. McCullough, A. Young, A. B. Wood, J. T. McGrew, Wilder Wight, Mrs. C. L. Wight, Miss L. Wight, A. F. Alvarez, Edgar Lewis, Mrs. T. E. Hobron, Miss Kate Grey, W. Whitney, M. V. Andrews, Miss A. R. Whitely, Miss E. Rice, Robert Catton, H. F. Wichman, J. B. Denny and wife, Dr. W. R. Cochran and wife, Capt. Cluney, Mrs. Renjes and girl, Dr. Herbert, wife and children, Miss Bolton, Mrs. E. K. Graham, son and daughter, W. R. Whittier, Miss Carroll, Miss G. Carroll, Mrs. Carroll, H. P. Baldwin, A. Moore, A. Horner, Rev. S. S. Palmer, E. C. Winston, H. G. Wooten and wife, Walter Bromley, Col. Geo. W. Macfarlane, wife and child.

From Kauai, per stmr Waialeale, Sept. 10—Mr. Hagelup, Mr. Davis and 12 on deck. Two new state rooms have been built on the James Makee's after-deck for the accommodation of passengers, and her companion way leading to the saloon moved about the sky-light in place of being forward as heretofore. It is expected the Makee will be ready for sea in about three weeks.

Desirable Stocks

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Mining, Agricultural and Oil Stocks.

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For Sale—San Francisco, C. R. Bailey & Son, 112 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal. W. H. Bailey & Son, 112 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

BY AUTHORITY.

TENDERS FOR BEEF CATTLE.

Office of the Board of Health. Honolulu, September 10, 1896.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock noon, Wednesday, September 23, 1896, for supplying the Leper Settlement at Molokai with (1) Good Beef Cattle, to weigh not less than 350 lbs. net when dressed; and (2) Fat Beef Cattle,—to be delivered at the Leper Settlement at an average of about ninety heads per month, for the period of six months ending March 31st, 1897.

The Tender must be for the price per pound dressed, and not per head. Hides and Tallow to be the property of the Board.

Bids should be plainly marked: "Tender for Beef Cattle, Leper Settlement."

The Board does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any bid.

WILLIAM O. SMITH, President of the Board of Health. 4402-4t 1793-4t

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 16 Lots of Government Land in Kaohu, Puna, Hawaii, will be open for application on or after 9 A. M. Sept. 21st, 1896, under the provisions of the Land Act 1895, for Right of Purchase Leases and Cash Freeholds.

These lots are from 60 to 100 acres each in area, and are appraised at values of from \$4.00 to \$7.00 per acre, being principally good agricultural land suited to coffee cultivation.

Also on or after the above date applications will be received for any unoccupied lots of the old "Homestead" Series.

Full particulars as to any of these lots may be obtained at the Public Lands Office, Honolulu, or from the various sub-agents in whose districts such lots are situated.

(Signed) J. F. BROWN, Agent Public Lands. 1793-td.

SATURDAY, September 19th, 1896, being a National Holiday, all Government Offices throughout the Republic will be closed on that day.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, Sept. 4, 1896. 1792-3t

W. E. K. Maikai, Esq., having resigned as Agent to Grant Marriage Licenses for the District of Makawao Island of Maui, he is this day appointed to that Office for the District of Wailuku, Island of Maui.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, Sept. 4, 1896. 1792-3t

G. P. TULLOCH, ESQ., has this day been appointed Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights for the District of North Kohala, Island of Hawaii, vice H. H. Renton, Esq., resigned.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, Sept. 7, 1896. 1792-3t

SEALED TENDERS

Will be received at the Office of the Minister of the Interior until 12 o'clock noon of WEDNESDAY, September 23d, 1896, for 1-room School House to be built at Kealahou and Keokea, Maui; and Alae, South Kona, Hawaii.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, also at the Office of C. H. Dickey, Haiku, Maui, and J. D. Paris, Kealahou, Hawaii.

The Minister does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, September 3rd, 1896. 1791-3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, administrator of the estate of Hee Fong, deceased intestate, hereby gives notice to all the creditors of the said decedent to present their claims, duly authenticated, and with proper vouchers, if any exist, even if the same is secured by mortgage upon real estate, to him, at his place of business, to wit: the office of Ving, Fat & Company, on King Street, near Bethel Street in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, within six months from the day of the publication of this notice or they shall be forever barred. And all persons indebted to the said estate are hereby also directed to make payment thereof to the said administrator.

HEE TAI KONG, Administrator of the estate of Hee Fong, deceased. Dated Honolulu H. I., Aug. 14, A. D. 1896. 1787F-6ta

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands, Fredericka Cook vs. Clark Matthew Cook. 1st. Divorce. The Republic of Hawaii.

You are commanded to summon Clark Matthew Cook, defendant, in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the August term thereof, to be holden at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 3rd day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M., to show cause why the claim of Fredericka Cook, plaintiff, should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed petition. And have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness Hon. A. W. Carter, First Judge of the Circuit Court of (L.S.) the First Circuit at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, this 17th day of June, 1896.

(Sig.) HENRY SMITH, Clerk.

I certify that the foregoing to be a true copy of the original summons in said cause, and the said Court ordered publication of the same and continuance of said cause until the next November term of this Court. Honolulu, August 26, 1896. GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk. 1789F-6ta

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, dated the 9th day of January, A. D. 1893, made by Kawahine (w), of Hilo, Island of Hawaii, to J. M. Monsarrat, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, in Liber 139, folios 336-338, the said J. M. Monsarrat, mortgagee, intends to foreclose said mortgage for a breach of the conditions in said mortgage contained, to wit: the non-payment of both the principal and interest when due. Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage contained and described will be sold at public auction at the auction room of W. S. Luce, corner of Fort and Queen streets in said Honolulu on Monday, the 7th day of September, A. D. 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property in said mortgage is thus described, viz: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Puaeo in said Hilo, being a portion of lot 4 of Apana 2 of Royal Patent No. 23 to E. Pitman, and bounded and described as follows: Commencing at the west angle and running S. 66 deg. 18 min. E. true 57.5 feet, thence S. 7 deg. 32 min. E. true 21.6 feet along Maria I lot, thence S. 78 deg. 21 min. W. true 49 feet along Makaena lot, thence N. 7 deg. 32 min. W. true 245 feet to commencement, containing 11,129 sq. ft., and being the same premises that were conveyed to said Kawahine (w) by the said J. M. Monsarrat by deed dated December 22d, 1892, and recorded in the office of the said Registrar in Liber 142, folios 15 and 16.

Terms cash. Deeds at expense of purchaser. For further particulars apply to Mortgagee.

J. M. MONSARRAT, Mortgagee. Dated Honolulu, August 7, 1896.

The above is postponed to Saturday, Sept. 12, 1896. Same place and hour. J. M. MONSARRAT. 1791-3t

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by J. W. PH to S. B. Dole, and by various assignments conveyed to the Kohala Sugar Company, dated April 15th, 1889, recorded Liber 111, page 397, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to-wit: non-payment of both interest and principal.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of J. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Monday, the 14th day of September, 1896, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle. Dated Honolulu, August 21st, 1896. KOHALA SUGAR COMPANY, Assignee of Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage and to be sold consist of: A lot of four and 8-10 acres of land in Kaneohe, Oahu, adjoining Kaluan's kuleana, the stream and the main road, being the same premises conveyed to W. E. PH by Rev. H. H. Parker in 1876, by deed recorded in Liber 59, page 270. 1787-7t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, having been appointed administrator of the estate of Kilikina Puu (w), late of Makawao, Maui, deceased by order of the Honorable John W. Kalua, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Second Circuit, H. I., hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present the same, duly authenticated, and with the proper vouchers, if any exist, within six months from the date hereof or such claims will be forever barred. And all persons indebted to said estate are also notified to make payment thereof to said administrator.

JOHN LEAL, Administrator of the estate of Kilikina Puu (w). Makawao, Maui, Sept. 3, 1896. 1793F-4ta

The bark Ceylon sailed from Port Gamble on August 28th with a lumber cargo consigned to Allen & Robinson.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE QUEEN'S HOSPITAL.

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Members of the Queen's Hospital will be held at the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Wednesday, the 23rd day of September, 1896, at 10 a. m. of that day for the purpose of considering proposed amendments to Articles 1, 2 and 12 of the Charter of the Queen's Hospital.

Per order. F. A. SCHAEFER, Secretary.

After the adjournment of the above meeting, a Special Meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Queen's Hospital will be held at the same hour, date and place for the purpose of considering proposed amendments to Article 1 of the By-Laws of the Queen's Hospital.

Per order. F. A. SCHAEFER, Secretary. Honolulu, August 24th, 1896. 1788-1m 4389-3t

NOTICE.

All parties having claims against the Estate of the late C. Akana, storekeeper, who carried on business at Kailua, Kaimaliu and Hookana, Kona, Hawaii, are requested to lodge the same, duly authenticated, with the undersigned within three months from this date.

W. F. WILSON, Receiver C. Akana's Estate. Kailua, North, Kona, Aug. 31, 1896. 1791-1m 4396-1w

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

— 1896 —

S. S. Kinau,

CLARKE, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maalaea Bay and Makena the same day; Mahukona, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

Friday	Sept. 18
*Tuesday	Sept. 29
*Friday	Oct. 9
Tuesday	Oct. 20
*Friday	Oct. 30
Tuesday	Nov. 10
*Friday	Nov. 20
*Tuesday	Dec. 1
*Friday	Dec. 11
Tuesday	Dec. 22

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trips marked *

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Lapahoehoe, Mahukona and Kawaihae the same day; Makena, Maalaea Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoons of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday	Sept. 15
*Friday	Sept. 25
Tuesday	Oct. 6
*Friday	Oct. 16
Tuesday	Oct. 26
*Friday	Nov. 6
Tuesday	Nov. 17
*Saturday	Nov. 28
Tuesday	Dec. 8
*Friday	Dec. 18
Tuesday	Dec. 29

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance. Round-trip Tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

S. S. Claudine,

CAMERON, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hanalei, Hamao and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing. This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk. This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

C. L. WIGHT, President. S. B. ROSE, Secretary. Capt. J. A. King, Port Superintendent. Honolulu, H. I., Jan. 1, 1896.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S

Boston Line of Packets

The bark "AMY TURNER," W. C. Warland, Master, will sail from New York for this port on or about October 1st, 1896.

For particulars call or address

Chas. Brewer & Co., 27 Kilby Street, Boston, or C. BREWER & CO. LTD. Agents, Honolulu.